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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

CONTESTED ELECTION BILL.

The McClure-Grav Case.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Real Estate Deposit Bank.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1872.

SENATE.

WRIT FOR ELECTION ISSUED.

Speaker RUTAN announced the writ for a special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Evans, to take place on the third Friday of March, being the 15th proximo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, a supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; also, protecting laborers and miners in bituminous coal regions, two hundred copies of which were ordered printed.

CONTESTED ELECTION BILL.

The bill regulating contested elections came up, and was reported by the majority of the McClure-Grav Committee, which was opposed by Mr. BUCKALEW, Democrat.

Mr. BILLINGFELT gave notice that he would offer the following: "The committee to consist of seven members; each Senator to vote for candidates; the six candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be members of the committee; the names of the remaining Senators not already selected, exclusive of the Speaker and sitting member, to be written on slips by the clerk of the Senate or some one chosen in his stead, and each one separately rolled up or folded and deposited in a box or other receptacle; and after being well shaken and mixed, the clerk shall draw therefrom the name of thirteen members, who shall be written down by another clerk, and after having been so drawn, the partie to the contest shall retire and strike from the list alternately until the number be reduced to one. The Senator whose name may thus remain is to act as the additional member of said committee.

Mr. WARFEL, Republican, made a long explanation, charging the Democrats with having gone back on the promise to vote for a bill, such as that presented by Mr. Billingfelt. He said he never doubted the right or justice of the contestate having a committee. The Republicans had been liberal in offering remedies, all of which the Democrats rejected, but offered nothing new to supply them.

Mr. BUCKALEW, Democrat, explained that he had only been in favor of such a bill prospectively, believing that this committee should be drawn under the act of 1839. The Republicans had gone back on their word, and violated faith by refusing to concur in the House last night in the Senate bill extending the time.

Mr. DAVIS, Republican, of Philadelphia, indicated his desire to give full investigation; and favored Mr. Billingfelt's bill, unless something better could be presented.

Mr. MUMMA, Republican, criticized the editorial attitude of the Philadelphia papers as unwise, dictatorial, and not deserved by the action of the Republicans. He explained that a joint caucus of the House and Senate Republicans had been divided on passing the Senate bill of last night, though it was promised by the Republican Senators that the House would pass the bill immediately.

Afternoon Session.—The bill from the House relating to the McClure-Gray contest and contested elections was received.

Mr. BILLINGFELT offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. BUCKALEW urged that the House amendment be not concurred in, and that the Senate insist on its bill for the extension of time in this case.

Mr. STRANG, Republican, insisted on the Democrats showing some inclination to pass a just bill before he would take another step forward.

Mr. WHITE, Republican, severely animadverted upon the Philadelphia papers as misrepresenting the attitude of the Republicans. Some specials to them from Harrisburg were utterly false.

Finally Mr. WALLACE, Democrat, offered a substitute, embracing Mr. Billingfelt's proposition with the extension of time for three more days.

After discussion, the Speaker ruled the substitute out of order as embracing what the House had struck out.

Mr. WALLACE then offered another substitute, providing that the time for the construction of the act of 1839 is, that all petitions for contesting elections shall run ten days after the receipt of the election returns by the Legislature.

Mr. BILLINGFELT offered this as recognizing the validity of the act of 1839 in this case.

Mr. RUTAN, Republican, took a position in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's bill as the only fair proposition before the Senate, preferring it to the report of the majority. He looked upon Mr. Wallace's proposition as one to gain time and clog legislation on the subject. He promised that if Mr. Billingfelt's proposition was rejected by the Democratic side, no fair bill could pass, owing to the death of Senator Evans, when that vacancy was filled. Even at that length of time a committee could be appointed under a fair bill; and he guaranteed also that if any bill receiving a majority in this body should fail to pass the House, there still should be a contest.

Mr. Wallace's amendment was lost by a party tie vote.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTON BILL.

The Constitutional Convention bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT WANTED.

Mr. GRAY offered a resolution for adjournment from Friday till February 27th, on account of the serious illness of many members from the use of impure Harrisburg water. Lost—yeas 24, nays 65.

INVESTIGATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. DELACY moved a resolution for an investigation of the financial condition of the savings banks, to report violations of law. Defeated.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

The Local Option bill for wards, boroughs and townships was reported as originating in committee.

M'CLURE-GRAY CASE.

The bill from the Senate in the McClure-Gray contested election committee, as reported last night, was passed to a second reading.

ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. LATTA, Democrat, moved for adjournment. Lost—yeas 32, nays 55.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

Mr. LATTA moved to restore the Senate bill. Lost—yeas 32, Democrats; nays 52. The bill was passed finally—yeas 71, all Republicans; nays 33, all Democrats, except Messrs. Bomberger, Henry and Cooper.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SAMPLE, incorporating the Real Estate Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh; corporators, Isaac Jones, Henry Lloyd, Wm. Ihes, James M. Cooper, Jacob Painter, H. Childs, Nicholas Voegtley, Sr., D. W. C. Bidwell, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Howe, E. B. Todd and Wm. McCullough; capital, two thousand shares at one hundred dollars each.

By Mr. TAYLOR, relating to boarding house keepers of Allegheny county, which provides that the proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, etc., shall have the right to attach the wages due or owing to such persons as may be indebted to them for boarding, not exceeding the amount of four weeks, to be paid on judgment obtained.

By Mr. MILLER, authorizing the Burgess and Council of McKeesport to remove bodies from the old grave yard, sell the ground, and purchase a new grave yard.

By Mr. WHITE, incorporating the Youghiogheny Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company; corporators: H. C. Reineman, Henry Kerr, N. P. Muehler, John Swan, Fred Altwater and others.

By Mr. TAYLOR, a supplement for the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, which raises the par value of the shares to one hundred dollars, and punishing embezzling agents and officers of the company by a fine of five hundred dollars and two years' imprisonment.

Mr. EDWARDS introduced four bills, recommended by the Pittsburgh Councils, providing for a mode of advertisements, recording ordinances, amending the act for improving Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets; a supplement relative to salt inspectors; a supplement relative to streets and sewers.

Adjourned.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The friends of the various candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor differ very much as to figures. Hartranft's friends claim thirty-one instead of twelve delegates out of fifty-four. Jordan's friends divide the vote differently, claiming to be the highest on the list.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Debate in the State Senate.

We promised to publish both sides of this question, if we found it to have so many, and we reprint from the Legislative Journal the debate in the State Senate on the bill of Senator Graham, as follows:

ACT RELATIVE TO LIBELS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 201, entitled An act relative to libels.

In Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dechert in the chair), the first and only section of the bill was read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the accused.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Speaker, I read this bill in place, and believe it should be enacted into a law. It is, I think, a transcript of an act passed in 1856, which continued in force until 1860, when the commissioners appointed to revise the penal code of the State failed, for some reason, to include this just and wholesome law in their report, and we are now governed in the premises by the act in force previous to that time, which in effect says "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

Under the operation of this unjust and oppressive law, the publishers of newspapers are, it seems to me, subjected to a most grievous and annoying interference in their laudable and enterprising endeavors to keep the public posted in what is transpiring in the world about them. The press is a mighty engine, either for good or evil, and while I am entirely opposed to giving it an improper, unwarranted license to assail private character or unfairly and maliciously criticise the conduct of a public officer, I am decidedly in favor of giving to its controllers all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of their fellow-citizens, and this is all the bill under consideration proposes. Now, I can see no good reason why newspaper publishers should be held accountable for the publishing of news that they may take from papers in a distant part of the State. If, for instance, an article of news of public importance, reflecting upon the character of an official or individual, which excites public attention, is published in a Philadelphia paper and copied by one in Pittsburgh, and it contains matter which proves to be libelous, in seems hard that the proprietor or publisher of the Pittsburgh paper should be held responsible and subjected to damages for the publication, although he may not have had any intention to do a wrong or injury to the person noticed.

You will observe, Mr. Speaker, that in the language of the act itself, all that is asked is, "that on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was published from *good motives* and for *justifiable ends*, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the accused."

This was the law which, while in force, was found to work admirably, and should, in my opinion, have been incorporated by the commissioners into the revised code. We know that under the existing law litigation has very largely increased in every section of the State, while newspaper men have been persecuted and annoyed with libel suits of every description, brought by parties not for any public good, but frequently to carry out their private malice. These attempts to fetter the press and injure the proprietors of newspapers throughout the Commonwealth are encouraged by the law as it now stands, and while I believe that every safeguard should be thrown around the character of the private citizen, I also think that a law should be enacted that would enable the truth of the subject matter to be put in evidence, and go to the jury in mitigation of damages in an action for libel. Without desiring to speak at length upon the subject, I hope the bill may pass.

Mr. Dill moved to amend by adding after the last word of the bill: "Provided, This act shall only apply to publications in regularly established newspapers."

Mr. Graham accepted the amendment.

Mr. White—One word of history as to the manner in which this bill comes before the Senate. The Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Graham) read this bill in place; the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and action on it was postponed. At the instance, however, of the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Graham], and for the purpose of having the bill brought before the Senate, it was reported without the committee being committed to the principles of the bill—the object being to get the question before the Senate.

Now, as to the remark of the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Graham] as to publications in newspapers in regard to public officers, to prevent misapprehension on that subject, I just turn to the Constitution, which provides that in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. Ample provision is made for the cases of publication of what might otherwise be regarded as libels on public officers and persons in public positions.

It is quite true that in 1856 an act was passed precisely similar to that which is now upon your file, and under consideration. The commissioners, however, appointed to revise the criminal code in 1868, composed of the then Attorney General, I believe, John C. Knox, David Webster and Judge King, I believe, one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the Commonwealth, saw fit in their revision to omit from the class of statutory offenses the act of 1856, but reported the common law definition of libel, as the evidence of libel in Pennsylvania, and the common law definition of libel is that which is upon our statute book, and so remains, except in the cases qualified by the Constitution, in regard to public officers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I may be regarded as an old fogy in this respect; I am not afraid, however, to publicly take the position that I am opposed to this bill, because the experience between 1856 and 1860 was that criminal prosecutions were increased. The attention of the commissioners who revised the code was called to this subject, and it was with the light of the experience of those four years before them that they omitted from their revision the act of 1856, and left the law as it had stood before.

Now, there may be some enlarged privileges given to the publishers of statements about officials—that is all right—and if a judiciously framed bill comes here I will vote for it, but I am opposed to take the leap which is contemplated by the bill at this time.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the committee rose. The chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The question being, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading and consideration of the bill? it was not agreed to, and the bill went over.

—The assassin of the Governor General of India has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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CONGRESS.

Supplying France With Arms.

Sumner's Resolution—Investigation Demanded — Navy Appropriation Bill—Government Buildings — A. J.'s Impeachment Testimony.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1872.

SENATE.

MANUFACTURING ARMS FOR FRANCE.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution for an investigation of the alleged manufacture of arms for the French in the workshops of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING was anxious to have the resolution disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution would lead to a political debate, and appealed to the Senate not to be diverted from practical business. If Mr. Sumner had been content to omit his long preamble and offered a simple resolution of inquiry, it might have passed without debate.

Mr. ANTHONY objected to taking up the resolution until the appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. CONKLING said it was not for the importance of the resolution that he wished to have it taken up at once, but on account of its peculiar character, which the rules would not permit him properly to describe. He would, however, suppose a case: The introduction of a resolution casting gross and hateful aspersions even upon the Senate, and not, as this one did, upon the American Government and American name, and he would say to the Senator from Rhode Island (Anthony) that in such a case he would insist on immediate consideration of the resolution even if a hundred appropriation bills were waiting; so he wanted this resolution disposed of, because of the imputations and statements accompanying it, groundless as he believed them to be.

After further discussion the resolution was taken up and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. The subject, he said, was interesting and important in two aspects; as it concerned ourselves and as it concerned foreign powers, all must unite in a desire to redeem our country from the suspicion of moral obliquity. He would speak, not of men, but of facts, and if anybody should be pointed at by the statement he was about to make, it would be the fault of the facts, and not his. It had brought disgrace upon this subject with great reluctance and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate, because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reason to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however, and the Secretary of War had made to the Senate of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would appear as he proceeded, and the Senate would judge whether it did not fall under some suspicion, which attached to the whole transaction. In setting forth the facts, he must introduce two characters upon the scene: Mr. Place, late Consul General of France at New York, and Samuel Norton, of Ilion, New York. Place had been accused of fraud, and upon his second trial had been convicted mainly upon the testimony of Remington, who was authenticated as a witness in the French courts by a certificate from our Secretary of War.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Legislative appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it and continue the discussion on Mr. Sumner's resolution.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN appealed to the majority in the Senate not to allow themselves to be drawn into political debate by taking up this resolution. If they did, he would not be present. He warned the majority that it was unwise for them to permit their adversaries to drive them into wrangling political debate every time they chose to wave a red flag in their faces. Everybody knew that there was no objection to any proper inquiry into this matter; but the Senate ought to object to this attempt to get up political debate in advance upon alleged facts not yet investigated.

Mr. TIPTON reminded Mr. Sherman of the storm which greeted the tactics of those who opposed the resolution for inquiry at New York, and said the real motive for opposing this one was not because it had a preamble, but because it proposed a thorough, bold and manly investigation. He did not wonder at it, because the majority had got enough of investigation; but they must take a little more, and could not escape it by any political subterfuge.

Mr. WILSON favored an immediate and full investigation of this subject, and did not fear that it would injure the administration or Republican party.

Mr. MORTON was ready to vote upon the resolution without debate. He had no power to avoid debate, and if he had he would do it. Here was a resolution involving the most enormous suspicions against members of this Government, and reaching even to a member of the Cabinet, even if not higher. He believed there was nothing in it; that it was a mere blank cartridge; but he knew very well that if the Senate should refuse to consider it now, no matter for what good reason, the refusal would be made a basis for most infamous calumnies. The Senate had better, therefore, let the cartridge be exploded at once.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought Mr. Sherman's speech remarkable, and wondered what he meant by speaking of "our adversaries" and a red flag.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had alluded to the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), who had introduced this preamble and resolution, and he appealed to Mr. Trumbull to say whether he had ever known a Senator moving an investigation to insist on putting into a preamble the facts to be investigated.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the basis of the proposed examination must be set out in some way, and it was a mere matter of taste whether they should be stated in writing, in a preamble, or orally, in the Senate. In either case they would go before the public. But what did the Senator (Sherman) mean by talking of adversaries? Surely, the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) was not politically an adversary of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. SHERMAN—And why did the Senator expect a political debate on this question? Surely, this was not a political question.

Mr. SHERMAN—My honorable friend is very innocent. [Laughter.] Can there be any motive under heaven in pressing this resolution now except to invite a political discussion? My friends from New York and Indiana (Conkling and Morton) are eager for the fray, and my friend from Massachusetts (Sumner) is eager for the fray.

Mr. SUMNER—I am not. I give notice to my friend that I am not going into a political discussion. I leave that to those whom the Senate calls adversaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said the country was on the eve of a political campaign. It was well understood that the President was to be renominated, and it was also generally understood that three or four Senators had long been preparing a bombshell which at the proper time was to be exploded and blow General Grant and his friends out of water. That bombshell had been introduced into the Senate. The Senator (Sumner) had lighted the fuse, and he (Carpenter) was in favor of having the explosion at once. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT welcomed the resolution as an indication that we were to have in this country genuine civil service reform. A few months since the country had been startled by the exposure of corruption and frauds of an organization in New York which controlled the Democratic party. Ever since the Democratic leaders had been seeking materials for counter-charges. In that search they had been coquetting with persons who were supposed to be dissatisfied toward the administration, and this resolution was one of its results. He hoped the resolution would be passed and the matter thoroughly investigated.

The resolution was then taken up by a vote of 40 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. SUMNER, while the Senators opposed to this resolution had professed to be afraid of political discussion, and had proceeded to discuss politics. They were afraid of an attack on the administration, so they had proceeded to defend it. One of them, fearing an attack on Gen. Grant, had undertaken to defend him. He (Sumner) was not going to make a political speech at all. He would simply speak of the public service with the [illegible] believing his country from suspicion. He would neither introduce the name of Gen. Grant nor make any allusion to him. He would leave that for his adversaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate at considerable length. A number of other Senators also made addresses on the subject.

Without acting on the resolution, the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, adjourned.

HOUSE.

SWORN IN.

Mr. CRACKER was sworn in, in place of Washburn, of Massachusetts, resigned.

SALES OF NAVAL MATERIAL.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to sales of material by the Navy Department since June, 1865.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) objected.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition for increased duty on imported cigars; also, a memorial from members of the Universal Peace Union for an amendment repealing the war clauses in the Constitution, the abolition of the army and navy, and universal disarmament.

REPEALING DUTY ON TEA.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the existing duties on tea, and said that it was reported in obedience to the order of the House, but that the majority of the committee, including himself, were adverse to it. On motion, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. TYNER, public buildings bills were passed for the construction of an addition to the postoffice at Indianapolis, at a cost not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and for the purchase of additional ground adjoining the site; and for the purchase of a site for Government buildings at Cincinnati, at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Three hundred thousand dollars were also appropriated for buildings at Hartford.

Mr. FARWELL, from the same committee, reported a bill for the erection of a Government building at Quincy, Ills., at a cost not exceeding $150,000, the site to be donated by the city. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Roberts and Cox, and advocated by Messrs. Hawley, Platt and others.

Mr. DAWES had no objection to Quincy, which has as meritorious a claim as any other town of the same size; but was Congress to inaugurate a hundred such buildings, and fasten the cost on the treasury, or should it not confine itself to cases where the postoffice, custom house and Government building were combined to render a Government building necessary?

After further discussion, Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 79, nays 105. The bill went over.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $2,948,000.

BECK'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Mr. BECK offered his resolution of inquiry as to the sale of naval material since June, 1865, and it was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION AMENDMENTS.

The Senate amendments to the Post office deficiency bill and to the pension appropriation bill were taken up and concurred in.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation.

Mr. BANKS paid a high tribute to the Secretary of the Navy, and expressed his belief that that official would re-establish the navy in the affections of the people. He condemned the system of bureaucracy and favoritism, which had until recently prevailed in the Navy Department, and read from a letter of the commander of the Kearsarge, complaining of the system, and saying that he had ceased to expect any attention to be paid to any request of his; and chiefly because those who had controlled affairs there could not forget that he had sunk the Alabama. The present Secretary of the Navy, he was sure, was fast breaking up that bureau system.

Mr. SARGENT replied to the strictures and charges made yesterday by Mr. Beck in reference to the sale of old material of the navy, and said that the total amount received from that source for the last two years in the Treasury, and that it had not been used in aid of appropriations. The total amount received from that source was less than one million dollars.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Coughlan, Beck, Sargent, Connor and Cox.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill by paragraphs, for amendment.

Mr. HIBBERD moved an amendment providing against the employment of laborers in the navy yards for political motives and against their being subjected to political influences.

Messrs. BANKS and HALE opposed the amendment as one that was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. SLOCUM said if it were unnecessary in the New England navy yards, it was certainly necessary in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn navy yard was run by political influence, and if the House wished to be laughing committee of investigation he would agree to prove it. He would prove that the Secretary of the Navy himself had gone there and exerted himself against his (Slocum's) re-election to Congress, and that gangs of laborers were put on the pay rolls who did not do a day's work in the navy yard—simply for political purposes.

Mr. BANKS said it was not necessary to approve everything done in New York (laughter); but he could see no necessity for this amendment in regard to the Massachusetts navy yard.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved a substitute for Mr. Hibberd's amendment: A provision that the mechanics and laboring men at the navy yards shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments in the yards, without the interference of any naval officer.

After discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. COX then moved to amend the substitute by inserting Mr. Hibberd's amendment, slightly modified, and it was agreed to.

A. J.'S IMPEACHMENT.

The committee then rose and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate, requesting to be furnished with the testimony taken before the Committee of the House on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and a resolution was adopted directing the Court to furnish such testimony for the use of the Senate in executive session.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.), introduced a bill to improve the commerce of the Schuylkill river. Referred.

The House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Ohio Republican State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and after the transaction of routine business, adopted a resolution in favor of appointing delegates to the National Convention at the State Convention; also, asking the several counties of the State to choose their committees in the spring, instead of in the fall, as heretofore. This evening the committee met again with the Republican members of the Legislature and a number of editors of Republican papers. Governor Noyes made a speech, declaring in favor of the renomination of President Grant and in favor of the nomination of Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, for Vice President. Resolutions were adopted declaring the hope that the Republican party would unite in the re-nomination of Grant, and also declaring Wm. Dennison to be the first choice of the Republicans of Ohio for Vice President and commending him to the Republicans of the nation. The 27th of March was chosen as the time for holding the State Convention.

Meeting of Sewer Pipe Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, February 14.—A meeting of western manufacturers of sewer pipe was held in this city yesterday and to-day, for the purpose of establishing uniform prices. Representatives were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Missouri. William White, of Illinois, was chosen President, and N. D. [illegible] of Ohio, Secretary.

[illegible] a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Marine Statistics.

Nominations Confirmed—Civil Service Re-organization—Contested Elections — Weather Probabilities — Army Appropriation Bill — The Steamer Hornet—The South Carolina Senators.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1872.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The English Minister, Thornton, says that he believes the misunderstanding in reference to the Treaty of Washington will be satisfactorily adjusted.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The highest barometer will probably extend on Thursday north-eastward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States; a rising barometer and pleasant weather prevail over the Middle and Eastern States; west and north-westerly winds prevail from New York to Florida, and northward to the Mississippi; an area of low barometer probably develope in the upper Missouri valley; clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, except on the immediate coast west of Texas, where easterly winds and cloudy weather are anticipated. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night on the Gulf or Atlantic coasts.

MARINE STATISTICS.

It appears from official documents that the number of steamers on the Atlantic coast inspected in 1871 was 1,410; the value of property destroyed by fire, explosion, collision and wreck was $1,324,000; lives lost 319. Number of steamers inspected in waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 1,077; property destroyed, $1,144,000; lives lost, 65. Number of steamers inspected on the lakes, 640; property destroyed, $496,000; lives lost, 235. Number of steamers inspected on the Pacific coast, 180; lives lost, 266; no statement of property destroyed.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT.

The evidence taken by the committee of the House on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, of which the Senate has requested the House to furnish for use in executive session, refers to evidence taken after the trial, with a view to discover whether any Senator had been improperly approached so as to vote against impeachment. It is understood that this evidence is to be used with reference to the pending examination of Mr. Legate to be Governor of Washington Territory.

CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION.

The House Select Committee on the re-organization of the civil service agreed to day on the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the House. They had under consideration, without arriving at a conclusion, a bill similar to that of Senator Trumbull's, to preserve the freedom of members of Congress by disconnecting them with the procurement of offices. According to present indications, a month at least will elapse before the perfecting of the tariff bill.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Committee to-day heard the concluding argument in the contested election case from Alabama, Norris against Wandley. Some time ago a memorial was received from the Third District of Ohio, asking as Minister Schenck is not a party to the contest for Campbell's seat, that the House make special contest. To-day Campbell procured a postponement of the consideration of the case for a few days, in order in the meantime to procure counter affidavits.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

Senator Robertson to-day received the following telegram from W. B. Nash, Senator in the Legislature of South Carolina:

Columbia, S. C., February 14.—The Senate, after long debate, indefinitely postponed the resolution requesting Robertson and Sawyer's resignation as United States Senators. The vote was: yeas, 17; nays, 5.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The army bill reported to-day appropriates $29,548,797. Of this amount $12,000,000 is for the pay of the army and the payment of discharged soldiers; $130,000 for the sea coast, cannon and carriages, &c.; and $150,000 for the manufacture of arms at the National armory.

STEAMSHIP BUILDING.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report a bill for the construction of ten iron steamships, at a cost of $3,000,000. Secretary Robeson and General Butler appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to-day and urged the necessary appropriations.

THE STEAMER HORNET.

The Attorney General has decided in the case of the steamer Hornet to allow her to go to New York upon bonds to be filed with the committee of investigation he would agree to prove it. He would prove that the Secretary of the Navy himself had gone there and exerted himself against his (Slocum's) re-election to Congress, and that gangs of laborers were put on the pay rolls who did not do a day's work in the navy yard—simply for political purposes.

Mr. BANKS said it was not necessary to approve everything done in New York (laughter); but he could see no necessity for this amendment in regard to the Massachusetts navy yard.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved a substitute for Mr. Hibberd's amendment: A provision that the mechanics and laboring men at the navy yards shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments in the yards, without the interference of any naval officer.

After discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. COX then moved to amend the substitute by inserting Mr. Hibberd's amendment, slightly modified, and it was agreed to.

A. J.'S IMPEACHMENT.

The committee then rose and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate, requesting to be furnished with the testimony taken before the Committee of the House on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and a resolution was adopted directing the Court to furnish such testimony for the use of the Senate in executive session.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.), introduced a bill to improve the commerce of the Schuylkill river. Referred.

The House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Ohio Republican State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and after the transaction of routine business, adopted a resolution in favor of appointing delegates to the National Convention at the State Convention; also, asking the several counties of the State to choose their committees in the spring, instead of in the fall, as heretofore. This evening the committee met again with the Republican members of the Legislature and a number of editors of Republican papers. Governor Noyes made a speech, declaring in favor of the renomination of President Grant and in favor of the nomination of Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, for Vice President. Resolutions were adopted declaring the hope that the Republican party would unite in the re-nomination of Grant, and also declaring Wm. Dennison to be the first choice of the Republicans of Ohio for Vice President and commending him to the Republicans of the nation. The 27th of March was chosen as the time for holding the State Convention.

Meeting of Sewer Pipe Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, February 14.—A meeting of western manufacturers of sewer pipe was held in this city yesterday and to-day, for the purpose of establishing uniform prices. Representatives were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Missouri. William White, of Illinois, was chosen President, and N. D. [illegible] of Ohio, Secretary.

[illegible] a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress.

ST. LOUIS.

Railway General Passenger and Ticket Agents in Council.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The meeting of the Western and Southern General Passenger and Ticket Agents adjourned from Chicago some weeks ago, met at the Southern Hotel this afternoon. Nineteen roads were represented. E. S. Johns, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, was elected chairman, and S. Powell of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, secretary. The principal object of the meeting is to discuss rates and commissions, and determine, if possible, some plan for the transportation of emigrants and colonies of people designing to settle west. Nothing has been done yet except to appoint a committee to devise a plan for the above object and to elect Louisville as the place for holding the next general meeting.

—Specials from Jefferson City, Missouri, say that the wardens and other officers of the Penitentiary have been [illegible] by the Coles [illegible] County Grand Jury for [illegible] a negro convict last September. It is also reported that true bills have been found against several members of the Legislature for playing "keno" and other games prohibited by law.

FOREIGN.

The American Claims.

An M. P. on the Rampage—How "Our American Cousins" Can Get Money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A special London dispatch says: No English Government continuing negotiations in regard to the treaty of Washington, as the case now stands, could hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too emphatically. Should the Government go out of the issue, their successor, from the nature of the case, would be equally prevented from continuing negotiations; therefore, arbitration is ended, and the opportunity for the accommodation will be lost unless a mutual understanding modifying the point of indirect losses is arrived at, the English Government having positively refused to pay a gross sum for all damages. A proposition of that nature cannot now be advanced should the American Government renew its own proposition, which was made on March 8, 1870, in a protocol. It should be arranged on the basis that England paid the highest sum named by America: thirty millions dollars in gold.

It is stated that the Geneva Arbitrators will have only one formal meeting before April. The statements of the cases submitted require to be translated into French, as Count Selopis, Barons Italembs and Stamfle cannot read English. Charles Francis Adams' return, though on personal business, may nevertheless have been made necessary by work yet to be done in connection with the presentation of the American case.

LONDON, February 14.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the British member of the Geneva Board, approves of the Government's refusal to admit claims for indirect damages.

William Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, in addressing his constituents last night, dwelt at some length on the Alabama case. Alluding to the claim of the United States for indirect damages, he said England should not be bullied, nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed that the country to a man had made up its mind, that if its American cousins wanted money, they would *have to come and take it.*

The *Times* considers the situation today more satisfactory. It denies that a quarrel was sprung because Gladstone feared the effect the intrigues of Disraeli and Dilke; for nothing could be more unpopular in England.

The *Daily Telegraph* does not credit the report that the reply to Lord Granville's note has arrived from Washington. It thinks the American cabinet will wait until the text of the note is received by mail before making a formal answer.

SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, February 14.—The English expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone has left London, the funds having been subscribed.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship City of Paris has arrived out.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—Advices from Mazatlan *via* Cape St. Lucas, say the rebels still hold that city, and had obtained some success over the federal troops from Sonora. Five thousand rounds of ammunition sent out from New York for the use of the rebels at Mazatlan were seized by the Government officers at Acapulco on the steamer Montana.

FRANCE.

OPPOSED TO FUSION.

PARIS, February 14.—The members of the Right in the Assembly, at a meeting last night, declared their unwillingness to fuse with the Orleanists.

MINNESOTA.

The Weather.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 14.—The severest wind and snow storm prevailed on Monday night and yesterday of this winter. The thermometer was six below zero all day and the wind twenty miles per hour. The railroads west are all blocked. It is feared that the Canadian surveying party under Col. McNab, which left Duluth in open boats for the north shore of Lake Superior, about a month ago, numbering about twenty-five persons, have perished in the same storm. The last heard of them was on January 1 near Grand Rapids, making for Isle Royal. The lake was full of ice, and a storm was then prevailing.

PHILADELPHIA.

Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—The explosion of a barrel of cement this morning set fire to F. Roedel & Co's. shoe factory, on North Third street. Tom Haas was seriously burned. Fifteen men and one girl employed in the upper stories made their escape through the roof into an adjoining building. Roedel jumped from the third story window, and was slightly injured. Several firemen were hurt by falls. The stores adjoining, occupied by Brown & Hibbard, grocers; O. K. Grim & Sons, dry goods; and Wasteman & Engerman, tobacconists, were damaged. Total loss $75,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Eliphalet A. Buckly, President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, died at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night.

—The cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minnesota, were united under the name of Minneapolis on Tuesday, by a large majority in both cities.

—M'Donald Cheek, recently found guilty of the murder of Harrison, at Brookville, Ind., has been granted a new trial on the incompetency of two of the jurors.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that Mr. Grosvenor, President of the late Missouri Liberal Convention, denies that the Cincinnati Convention has been postponed, as charged by the New York *Sun*.

—A Washington dispatch says that it is reported in administration circles that Secretary Fish will soon retire at the desire of the President. General Sickles and Banks are reported as aspirants for the place.

—A special dispatch from Rome says that General Sherman, at his reception by the King of Italy, assured his Majesty that the Alabama question would be peacefully and finally settled by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

—The contracts for rebuilding the Pacific Hotel, at Chicago, were awarded on Tuesday. The walls are to be completed by October 1st, and the hotel finished about New Year's. The cost of the building will be one million dollars.

—A dispatch from Scranton says the absconding paymaster's clerk, O'Connor, of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, was arrested at Savannah as he was disembarking from the steamship from New York. O'Connor has already been indicted.

—A party of gentlemen have been examining the coal fields in Grayson and Muhlberg counties, Ky., and report that they found the quality excellent.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Congressional and Representative District in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket, and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. E. HOUSTON,
JOHN LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110½@110¾

IT IS a significant sign of the times, that the workingmen of England are protesting against the action of the Gladstone ministry in the matter of the claims of the United States. They unanimously cry "let as have peace" with America, and their prayer will be heard and granted.

THERE will be an earnest effort made to carry Pennsylvania away from Grant in the Philadelphia Convention, Adroit tacticians like Brigham, of the *Commercial*, Forney, of the *Press*, and McClure, will take charge of the movement. If they go about it in earnest, there is no doubt it can be accomplished.—*Post.*

Some persons might consider this "sarkasm" in the light of recent events; but we presume the "astute editor of the Luminary" will swallow it for genuine, and imagine that the triumvirate named can "upset Grant's calculations right smart."

IT IS WORTHY of remark that the free-trade members of Congress to a man, voted against the resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means, to report a bill abolishing all duties on tea and coffee. They continually cry out against taxing the labor and living of the poor to sustain the rich, but oppose every measure which tends to cheapen the necessaries of life. Tea and coffee are about the only foreign luxuries which the poor of the land indulge in to any extent, and they should be made as cheap as possible, as they have gone into such universal use that they might be classed as necessities. Make a note of it, every Democratic free trader in Congress voted against removing the tax from tea and coffee, the poor man's drink.

THE New York *Tribune* a day or two ago mentioned the fact that when Mr. Murphy resigned the Collectorship of that city, the President wrote him a letter of thanks for past faithful services, and wondered whether the resignation of Col. Forney would call forth a similar epistle. It rather hinted that the President was more than partial to Mr. Murphy, and queried whether the services of Forney were not of equal value. The President's letter to Col. Forney, since published, we trust will satisfy the *Tribune*, and prove to it that the one written to Mr. Murphy expressed the genuine feelings of the writer, and was not inspired solely from the Collector's personal enemies. Both letters were doubtless due to the gentlemen for eminent services, and were written in that spirit.

WE publish in another column this morning the debate in the State Senate on the amendment to the law of libel introduced by Hon. James L. Graham. Mr. Graham states the case very fairly, and to our mind quite conclusively, and we do not find that Senator White refutes him, or even attempts to. The latter intimates that he may be regarded as "an old fogy," for his effort to continue the muzzle on the press; and we are inclined therein to agree with him, unless he shall give some better evidence than his speech affords, that his opposition to a just libel law is based on reason and argument, rather than on prejudice. He is truly an "old fogy," who opposes progress, and wise changes, simply because the past has gotten along without such things as are proposed by the advancing present. This is poor subterfuge always, and shows only the more plainly, the poverty of ideas, and the foolish prejudices for the idols of the olden time, which belong exclusively to that class, which appears to have but one representative in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and we are sorry to find that that representative is HARRY WHITE.

A RECENT EVENT has stirred the hearts of Democratic journalists to their very centres. It is well known how dearly they love to hear and say nothing but good of the President of the United States, but the strict sense of justice and duty which actuates them all, compelled them to spread over the land the horrid report that five thousand *good* cigars had been received from Havana, at Key West, done up in several packages and addressed to the President and various cabinet officers, without having been manifested at all. It must have been painful for the Democratic journalists of the country to be forced, as it were, by their own unyielding integrity, to accuse the four or five leading officials of the United States of so enormous a crime as conniving at [illegible]rgling of a thousand cigars each. [illegible]ful as it was, they made the ac[illegible] and concealed their real feelings that any one, who did not know, would have thought they were enjoying in intensely. We are glad for the sake of these martyrs to duty, to be able to state now that the agent of the Havana steamer has published a letter in which he asserts, first that the packages referred to, were all regularly appraised and manifested, and, second that they contained good jolly and that's all. We suppose that the Democratic editors will conceal their joy at this discovery as completely as they disguised their previous sorrow.

THE Fort Wayne *Sentinel* published a few days ago, what purported to be an interview between one of its reporters and a cousin of General Grant, in the course of which the latter represented that he knew personally the President to be mixed up with the Corbin gold speculations of some years ago. The story bore on its face every semblance of falsehood, but notwithstanding this, such papers as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, always on the lookout for sensational articles, bit readily, and republished the *hoax*. The *Gazette* of that city mentions the matter in this pleasant and complimentary way:

This stuff is eagerly taken up by that notorious organ of blackguardism, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and paraded in its editorial columns, with a half way endorsement, and will, no doubt, also be found in the New York *Sun*, between which and the *Commercial* there is a natural affinity, as there always is between persons connected with indecent publications.

With reference to this slander we have received the following note:

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In regard to the article in this morning's *Commercial* in relation to a cousin of General Grant in Ft. Wayne, I wish merely to state that the whole story is the merest fabrication, having been gotten up as a *sell*, by the young city editor of the Ft. Wayne paper.

There is no cousin of Grant living in Ft. Wayne. No such interview took place, and the attempt to connect the President with the Gould-Corbin transactions is but one more desperate attempt to injure Grant by those who are utterly unscrupulous as to the means by which it may be accomplished.

SAMUEL S. DAVENPORT.

Editor Bluffton Chronicle, Indiana.
February 12th.

The fact that the story is a fabrication, and that it bears evidence of falsehood upon its face, made it all the more acceptable to the *Commercial*, which wallows in falsehood and slander as naturally, and with as much pleasure as a hog does in its own filth.

As other papers may republish the story of "the young city editor of the Ft. Wayne paper," we take this occasion to print the above emphatic denial of its truth.

COL. FORNEY.

There is absolutely no political significance in the withdrawal of Col. Forney from the Custom House of Philadelphia. His business is that of editor and proprietor of the *Press*, and he found it impossible to attend properly to his duties in this direction, and retain the position and perform the duties of the Collectorship. This is all, as we are assured by Col. Forney in his paper, and yet the opponents of President Grant are endeavoring to establish the belief that it is significant of future combinations, which will oppose his renomination and endeavor to carry Pennsylvania against him. Nothing could be further from the truth, as we have abundant evidence in the letter of Col. Forney to the President, in the reply of the latter, and in sundry utterances on the subject in the *Press*. Witness the following, among the latter:

Certain parties, whose wish in the matter was evidently father to the thought, endeavored to create the impression that Col. Forney's resignation at this time pointed to an estrangement, personal and political, between himself and the President.

On the contrary we have the assurances from his own pen that he is earnestly favorable to the renomination of the President, and will use all means within his power to secure it. Further than this, he is opposed to all outside or "Independent Reform" schemes, and utterly repudiates all professors who preach that any good is to be accomplished politically except through the Republican party. Witness the following terse and emphatic article on this subject taken from the *Press* of Tuesday:

Our great Republican party does not propose to yield the flag of reform to any "third party." Its work has been full of renovation from the first. It has shielded none of its offenders. It struck down the traders in the sale of cadet commissions, though the practice existed from the beginning of the Government. It has detected and punished defaulters. It is the very first that put a stop to the frauds in the New York custom house. It broke down the gigantic crimes of Tammany Hall. It broke down the rebellion. It destroyed slavery. It emancipated the slave. It saved us from Democratic repudiation. It abolished and exposed "the rings" that have been plundering the Indians for seventy years. It sentences through a Republican judge those who have sequestrated the public funds in Philadelphia. The idea that such a party cannot carry the flag and keep step to the music of reform is a simple absurdity.

Should more be wanted to convince the most obdurate that there is no breach in the ranks of Republicanism in this State? A few leeches are still clinging to the trunk of the party, hoping to suck blood enough to enable them to make a presentable appearance; but this is not to be wondered at, as the "Reformers," or "Liberals," or "Independents," or "Conservatives," or "Revenue Reformers"—all anti-Grant in intentions—are so meagre in body, as well as in numbers, that they must resort to all manner of misrepresentations in order to swell their importance and magnify their numbers. They are mere weather-cocks, and sail around with the veerings of the political winds, and are never true to any one position, or set of principles.

IN MEMORIAM.

Although we have already published a notice of the death and character of Judge Buffington, we are glad to supplement it with the following tribute from a talented member of our own bar, who, by long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, had become warmly attached to him. And as we became personally acquainted with him in 1829, and have shared in the general estimate and admiration of his talents and the eminent purity of his whole subsequent life, we have this additional incentive to show our readers what a good man has been taken from us.—EDS.

HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON.

The mortal career of this great and good man and eminent jurist closed forever on Saturday, the third of this month, at his residence, in Kittanning.

In all the relations he sustained, in private or public life, he ever proved himself to be the christian, the gentleman, the scholar, as well as the able lawyer and upright and impartial Judge. Of remarkable suavity of manner he was never known, at least to the writer in a long and intimate acquaintance, either at the bar or on the bench to exhibit excitement or passion. The wranglings of the bar, as if by the touch of a magic wand were silenced by the gentleness of his rebuke. Earnestly devoted to the discharge of his duties on the bench he labored incessantly, in a district—the largest in the State—until the strain upon his physical strength proved too great and eventually crushed him under its weight. Although gone from us forever, his memory will be cherished with affectionate regardby those he has left behind him. Although no longer on the roll call of duty here, his virtues as a man, and probity as a Judge, will remain to be emulated by the great and the good who are to live after him. And whilst the grave will forever hide him from our view, the moral and intellectual influence of his great character will remain to enrich the community in which he lived and died. He needs no monument to remind his numerous friends of their loss. Enshrined in the hearts of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he will not and cannot soon be forgotten. The children of his town who can now but lisp his name, will in matter years give their hearts as tablets for the perpetuation of his fame. Upon the stone which marks his last resting place there needs be but one inscription, which will ever prove his best memorial, and that is the name alone of Joseph Buffington.

A FRIEND.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1872.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS BOTH FAILED.

After four weeks' discussion, characterized by more than usual acrimony and personality, the Senate yesterday came to the conclusion which was foreseen by all, of rejecting both the amnesty and civil rights measures, while each of them could have been carried separately. The question of attaching the civil rights amendment was a tie and only carried by the Vice President's casting vote.

The President and the great majority of his Congressional supporters were in favor of the main principles of both measures, and both of them could have been placed upon the statute books separately; but inasmuch as the amnesty bill required a two-thirds vote it became evident that neither in the House nor Senate could that majority be obtained. The amendment of Senator Sumner was, whether intended or not, a trap for the administration Senators. If they voted the amendment in, both measures would fail; but if they voted it out, and passed amnesty, the cry would have been raised that traitors received pardon, but to loyal black men both justice and equal rights were denied. The situation was a difficult one; but perhaps it will lead to less misconstruction of the motives of the administration to vote civil rights in and then have both rejected almost solely by the votes of those Trumbull, Tipton and the Democrats (Schurz not voting out of compliment to his friend) with whom Sumner has of late associated himself.

This vote has furnished additional evidence how small the influence of Sumner or any Republican is over the Democratic opposition. Although Sumner is anti-Grant, and anti-San Domingo, and was in the supposed interest of Schurz, Jeff. Davis & Co.; yet Sumner could not obtain a solitary vote from his friends either for his civil rights amendment or for amnesty with it in. This is only another proof of the solidity and unity of both parties upon all test questions. Sumner and Schurz are patted upon the back when they act as disorganizers, but when they go for any distinctly Republican measure they are instantly deserted.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The approaching State election is exciting considerable attention. It is felt that the administration is on trial, and that special efforts should be made to unite and bring out the Republican vote. We understand that the Congressional Committee has ordered 100,000 documents to be distributed, among which are 50,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "the Republican party—the working man's friend," prepared by Mr. J. Fred Meyers. There will be a spirited canvass in which, among others, Senator Wilson will take part.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The passage of the educational bill in the House by almost a strict party vote constitutes a new departure. The bill, if it should receive the sanction of the Senate as it doubtless will, will set apart the proceeds from our public domain in aid of education. This will have a doubly beneficient effect; to increase the efficiency of our educational system and to prevent any more lands from being stolen by land monopolies, because there will be hereafter a protecting interest.

The bill will greatly increase the responsibilities of the Educational Bureau, and the pitiful appropriation for salaries—contingent fund and all amounting to only twenty thousand dollars—must be somewhat increased. The exhibit of ignorance in so many States is startling and demands prompt remedy.

FALSE ECONOMY IN EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS.

The Commissioner of Education in his report of last year strongly urged the action which Congress has just taken in appropriating the net proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes throughout the country. In his report for 1871 recently made to the present Congress, he gives the statistics bearing upon the question of sectional appropriation of lands for school purposes, and in a vigorous and conclusive argument reverts to the general system of aid to the schools in the Southern States through the Peabody fund and to the aid given to education by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois, through which reluctant sections in these States have been stimulated into establishing permanent public schools.

The efforts made and success attending them, together with the labor required to execute the work inaugurated in regard to extending national aid to the common school system, on the part of the Commissioner of Education should command for his Bureau more than three fold the amount named in the appropriation bill, and I hope to see the press of the country come to the aid of this most important branch of the Government, and press upon Congress the paramount necessity for more liberality in this direction, on which, for ought we know, may rest the future safety of the republic.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Mr. Edmunds' resolution calling for official correspondence regarding the American case before this board was again laid over in the Senate, for the reason that Senators are personally informed that there are no official dispatches to communicate. Earl Granville's note is coming by mail, and is not so imperative as to require transmission by cable.

The U. S. Attorney for this District has notified the Senate that the indictment against White and Ramsdell, the *Tribune* correspondents, has been quashed in our Commercial Courts for want of jurisdiction, and if it is the wish of the Senate to have the prosecution continue, oath must be made of the infringement of law by some one cognizant of it.

THE STOKES CASE.

In the Commercial Court yesterday the jury in the case of W. A. Stokes, charged with prosecuting for reward a claim against the Government while he was a member of Congress, after an absence of four hours, returned into court unable to agree. They were discharged, and the trial will have to be reported at a future term.

COLORED POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Under the inspiration of Senator Sumner, the colored citizens of the District are holding a series of meetings in the legislative districts, in which they denounce all opposition to the supplemental civil rights bill and all Republicans who criticise it; appealing to the prejudices against the late slaveholders and lauding Senator Sumner. They are taught to think that they ought to dictate all the legislation which relates to the four millions of their race, and to threaten with a black stampede to the Democratic party every Republican who questions that Sumner's will as less binding than the law of Moses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting yesterday, with the exception of Mr. Delano, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The case of the United States presented to the Board of Arbitrators sitting at Geneva was up for consideration. Although this matter was generally discussed, it is authoritatively stated that no important action was taken upon either of them.

It appears that extensive frauds have been perpetrated by land speculators in southwestern Kansas. Fictitious names and false representations of settlement are among the means used in the Land Office. Officers are tracking and will bring them to early grief.

Secretary Boutwell has submitted a plan for settling the fishery trouble, and General Butler to-day argued against it before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

AGATE.

Canadian Views of the Anglo-American Trouble.

[From the Toronto Telegraph.]

It is not likely that there will be any serious trouble about the Alabama business, after all. The real truth of the matter we believe to be this: that the plaintiff's attorney has overstated the plaintiff's case, and that the plaintiff himself—Uncle Sam, to wit—will quietly cause it to be understood that he wants them to "draw it mild," and not be too heavy in their demands on Great Britain. The situation is undoubtedly a difficult one, but we believe every confidence should be placed in the news from Washington, to the effect that there is no serious trouble apprehended. From London the news is not so favorable; but we take the explanation to be this—that a crisis has arisen, in which London has taken a certain position, leaving it for Washington to say what should or should not be done, and that Washington has really conceded the point. We see good reason still for maintaining the view already taken in these columns, viz: that the American "case" is being made use of by men who do not wish Grant to be re-elected, and who desire to create a difficult "situation," hoping, thereby, to injure Grant.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

We believe there is rather much apprehension among our British fellow-subjects on this head, and they do wrong to exhibit it. The great bulk of Americans have never dreamed of recovering from England more than the value of the ships and property destroyed by the cruisers. Mr. Sumner and the few who went further, piling up claims for enormous amounts under the head of indirect losses, received credit for great ingenuity, while their pretensions were regarded as impracticable. We doubt if even they themselves anticipated more from their efforts than applause for fine special pleading, or for rhetorical exhibitions. Without accepting the rumors of undue haste or petulance on the part of the British Government in dealing with the startling side of the United States case, it is reasonable to suppose they will find an effective enough way of giving our neighbors to understand that they will not listen to requisitions opposed to fairness, moderation, and common sense. The Gladstone Cabinet is not a courageous one in handling foreign policy, but economy is a strong point with it, and the contingency of heavy sacrifices may decide it to display more than ordinary judgement and firmness on this occasion. The sentiment of the nation will probably conduce to such a result, if it do not also make a wholesome impression upon the minds of the American representatives.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

The point which seems to have been lost sight of in the agitation of the last fortnight is that there is yet no ground for believing that the pretensions of the American case will have any effect upon the decision of the arbitrators. These gentlemen have the power, if they find that England failed to perform any international duty, to award a sum in gross, or to leave the damages to be fixed, as to each vessel, by a Board of Assessors. Under the wide and rather vague terms of the reference, it will be the first duty of the arbitrators to settle the issue to be tried, and it will be quite within their province to reject any pretensions which they may deem untenable. We will only add that the excitement in Great Britain appears to have taken the people of the United States somewhat by surprise. The New York *Times*, an organ of the Administration, is silent. But the tone of the other journals thus far does not indicate that there is much sympathy with the extravagant demands of the American case.

[From the Ottawa Times.]

To us it appears that our English contemporaries are acting hastily, and with far too little consideration. The Treaty of Washington was entered into in good faith by both Nations. Of this there can be no doubt whatever. The Americans, (that is, the better class of Americans,) were desirous of seeing all possible cause of trouble and hostility removed as we were, for the simple reason that peace is just as necessary to the prosperity of the United States as it is to the welfare of Great Britain. It is very possible, indeed very probable, that some of the claims put in by Americans are exorbitant and absurd. But it is the duty of the Geneva Tribunal to dispose of such cases, and, until we have seen some evidence of a desire on the part of those who compose it to deal unfairly in the matter, we are not justified in assuming, or even suspecting, that they will display any partiality or fail to do justice. No one would regret more sincerely than we should, to see Great Britain yield any of her rights for the sake of peace, and for the sake of Canada, but on both sides of the Atlantic, as it seems to us, this question has been approached too hastily, and not exactly in that spirit which ought to characterize the conduct of the Nations.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India.

The news which has reached us of the assassination of a gentleman who, on account of his present viceregal position, as well as because of the prominent position he has held for many years in British politics, may be regarded as one of the world's greatest men, is very startling. The Viceroy of India is one of the most luxurious, imperial and absolute offices in the gift of a modern sovereign, and while in the midst of using, not abusing, this high trust, Lord Mayo has been struck down by the hand of a murderer. We shall await the details of the unhappy occurrence with great interest. In the meantime we give below a few facts in the life of the distinguished victim:

Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, was descended from a Norman family, which settled many centuries ago in Ireland. The first of the family elevated to the peerage was created a Baron in 1776, a Viscount in 1781, and an Earl in 1785. The deceased Earl was born in Dublin Feb. 21, 1822, and, being the eldest son of the fifth Earl, inherited the title of Lord Naas. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, after being graduated, made a tour in Europe, and published, in 1845, a work giving his impression of St. Petersburg and Moscow. In 1847 he entered the British Parliament as a representative of the borough of Kildare, and actively supported the Tory party. In 1852, when the Earl of Derby came into power, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he held for six years. He received the same office under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, and again, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1852, he was elected to the British Parliament in Coleraine and, in 1857, was returned member for Cockermouth. His father died in August, 1867, and he succeeded as sixth Earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland.

Having served the Conservative party faithfully during the 21 years of his Parliamentary career, and evinced considerable executive ability, the Earl of Mayo was designated in November, 1867, by Mr. Disraeli to succeed Sir John Lawrence as Governor General of India. His administration of that empire has been eminently successful, although not distinguished by any remarkable events.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The New Year Holiday--Compliment from the Czar to Gov. Curtin.

[Correspondence Evening Post.]

ST. PETERSBURG, January 11.—Our New Year's fete is just over, and the principle topic with the *beau monde* is the reception of the American Minister, and the very flattering attention he has received from the Czar. Governor and Mrs. Curtin family were to have left for Nice before New Years (old style), but the Emperor requested that the Governor should remain until after the New Year's reception as he wished on that occasion to express to him personally and in public his high appreciation of his character, and also his gratification at the manner the Grand Duke had been received by the American people. An aide-de-camp also called on the Governor and said that the Emperor had understood that the Minister was looking for a portrait of his Majesty, and that the Emperor begged he would cease to trouble himself to do so, as one was being painted for him.

The reception on New Year's day was brilliant and gorgeous, as receptions always are at the Winter Palace. First there was a service in the chapel, where the imperial choir sang those glorious old Greek chants in a manner which elevates the Greek service above all other rituals; on its conclusion, the imperial family, followed by the court ladies in national dress and officials in full uniform, left the chapel and passed into one of the vast rooms of which there are so many in that truly imperial palace. The Emperor never looked so handsome, and the Empress was gorgeous in blue satin train, with a very wide border of sable, the national head dress covered with jewels, and some of the most superb pearls in the world around her neck. Dagmar (Hereditary Grand Duchess) wore a white satin train embroidered in silver; the maids of honor and three ladies in waiting all in crimson velvet embroidered in gold. The Emperor and Empress spoke to each of the diplomatic corps, and to Governor Curtin he expressed, in the most emphatic manner, his thanks and satisfaction at the manner the American people received his son.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Chicago *Post* says, People as a rule, especially women, prefer to die in some experimental manner to being cured according to the standard medical authorities, and the graver the disease which menaces them, the greater the zest with which they clip old wives' receipts out of the newspapers and experiment upon themselves. Of course, it is "their own funeral" in many cases where the sufferers are presumably possessed of sense sufficient to convince them of the danger of their actions. But there are many other cases where the patient is ignorant, or in abject circumstances, or has been so long a sufferer that any remedy and every remedy is desperately tried. He sees an item read aloud from the house hold column of his weekly, between two others, on washes for chapped hands and economical fruit cake, which states that wild tea, or clover broth, or slippery elm bark, or sulphate of zinc, taken internally or externally, will never fail to cure small-pox, or cancer, or scarlet fever, or lock jaw. Of course he tries it, interrupting, in all probability, a course of treatment which was benefitting him slowly but surely. And then he dies, just as certainly as if he had blown the chimney off his non-explosive coal-oil lamp. The gravest responsibility attaches to the people who publish their wonderful cures and vaunt their simple specifics without first carefully consulting some one possessing professional experience. A thousand posibilities may occur to make the whole affair useless. It is notoriously unsafe to generalize from an individual case.

AN official report on Iceland thus relates the way in which down is taken from the eider duck: Early in June the bird, (always repairing the same spot) comes to some small isle in the bay or fiord and lays its eggs, after lining the nest with down plucked from its body. As soon as the eggs are laid, the owner of the hatching ground robs the nest of the down and part of the eggs, both of which the bird replaces. Three times is the abstraction made, and three times are the down and eggs replaced, when the bird is left in peace to complete the process of incubation but with its body completely denuded of down. This method is adopted because the down of dead birds loses its elasticity and is of comparatively little value. Eight or nine ounces of down is furnished by a single nest, but its weight when cleaned is diminished by half. The value of the cleansed down is nineteen shilling per pound, and the annual amount furnished by Iceland is valued at £5,000. Such is the care taken of these birds, that during the hatching season no guns are allowed to be discharged in their vicinity and the foreign vessels that arrive are forbidden to fire salutes.

LATE English newspapers report the assemblage in London of a meeting of employers in the ship-building, machinist and iron trades, at which over three hundred leading firms were represented. They came from all parts of the kingdom, and from statements made by each, of the number of persons employed by his establishment, it appears that the aggregate was over one hundred thousand men. They determined to constitute themselves into a defensive association, to resist strikes by their employes. They announced that in their action they would be "strictly but resolutely defensive." At present the hours of labor in England amount to fifty-four a week, and the workmen in various places have demanded a reduction to eight and a half hours a day, this being a preliminary movement to a demand for eight hours as a day's work. The action of the employers is believed to have been taken with a view to resist those demands.

THE Bloomington *Leader* gives an account of a rather singular phenomenon as follows: A few days ago we published an account of an accident at Springfield, by which William Daniels, of Normal, was deprived of his hand. It seems that Mr. D. did not know that his hand had been cut off until he got to the light. He thought his wrist had been bruised probably by falling on the track. Imagine his surprise at finding his hand gone. After his wrist had been amputated and his arm dressed, he complained that his thumb was pressed down in an uncomfortable position in the palm of his hand. On examination it was found to be true that his thumb was occupying the position he complained of, and when it was placed in proper position on the hand the pain ceased, and has not troubled him since."

THE grog shops of Japan are tea saloons, situated in "divers" places as their prototypes of the more civilized countries of the globe. A correspondent charms us and sets us a dreaming by pencilling such a picture as this: "On pretty lacquered waiters the pretty tea girls hand you little tiny cups with a mouthful in them, and you squat down on the nice clean mats, if squat you can, and you sip and sip this mouthful of hot tea as if the gods' nectar was going down your throat in infinitesimal drops of microscopic invisibility. The grand tea house is cut up into numerous little rooms, with paper partitions to part them running, on slides, but all removable at will, to restore the whole to one grand room. Cakes, sweetmeats and candies are brought in with the tea, all put on the clean matted floor.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: Gen. Grant has ordered the abolition of the General Order business. We thank him right heartily for this act of tardy justice. And now—this grateful task discharged—we beg to say to our President that the country cannot afford hereafter to wait so long and undergo such exertion, agitation, scandal, investigation, and appeal, to secure such plainly-needed and simple reform of glaring abuse. When this Leet & Stocking nuisance was first brought to the President's notice, he should have abated it within twenty-four hours. We have never accused him of venal motives in the matter.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved and many of them cured by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses and has them to suit every age and condition and at all prices.

CAUTION.

The officer of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparation in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. Savory & Moore caution the public against inferior preparations, which are circulated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

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JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

ALL THE YEAR AROUND,

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Vegetable Antidote*, to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirits. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seeding* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of the Bitters. If this precaution be taken now, there will be no danger of the miasm-tainted blood of the fall and winter months of the body and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that the Bitters is a thorough eradicator of the virus of disease, and that Hostetter's Bitters is the purest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as prophylactic or preventive of other machines.

They are always ready, act instantly and never fail. Indisputable evidence will be given all purchasers that the Gardner infringes no other patent, and we hereby challenge all who assert that we are trespassing on their rights to *bring the matter to a legal test.*

The threats of a rival Company are all *idle*, and we hereby promise FULL PROTECTION to all purchasers.

D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.

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Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	116
6-10—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93	93
Erie	31	31¼
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & Alton	74¾	74¾
Do. Preferred	90	90¾
St. Paul. Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	74¾
Wabash	70¾	70¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	58
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Adams Express	92¾	92
American Express	63¾	64¾
U. S. Express	63¾	64¾
Wells, Fargo	64¾	64¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	62	62¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	128	128
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	39¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	42¾	42¾
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	—	—
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¾	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62
Phila. & Erie	26	26¾

—The railroad earnings in January, as made up by the *Financial Chronicle*, compare with January, 1871, as follows:

	1872	1871
	Earnings.	Earnings.
Central Pacific	$ 634 480	$ 559 428
Chicago & Alton	352 000	352 000
Cleveland, Col. Cin. & Ind	227 598	270 149
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n	1 230 757	1,064 783
Marietta & Cincinnati	157 977	130 864
Michigan Centra*	501 802	415 705
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1 000 986	876 776
Pacific of Missouri*	229 867	218 725
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	175 767	126 2 8
St. Louis & Southeastern	110 262	94 466
Toledo, Wabash & Western	438 183	365,174
Total	$4,842,170	$4,024,658

*Fourth week estimated.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	107	Cy Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, February 14, 1872.

Gold firm at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 3 per cent. down to flat for carrying. Clearances $41,000,000. The Government bond market was strong and higher. Some of the German bankers were buying, and their purchases advanced the market. Stocks opened firm, but in the second call were heavy, and so continued all the afternoon, with the exception of Quicksilver, which sold up to 33. The Pacific and Southern generally sympathized. Hannibal and St. Joseph shares ranged between 41¾ to 42¾ for common stock, with 68¾ as the latest price. About 1,500 shares of common were bought in under the rule for account-brokers not able to make deliveries. At the close the market was weak and some stocks were selling at the lowest figure of the day. Money easy at 6 per cent. Southern securities dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments—Comparison of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 110¾; '64, 110¾; '65, 111¾; new, 110¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 112¾; 10 40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94; Tennessee old, 65¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia new, 55¾; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 33¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 64; American Express, 64¾; Canada, 64¾; United States do, 64¾; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93; Erie, 31; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 113¾; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 118¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 90¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Central Coal, 8¾; Pan. 55¾; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 70¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 131; do preferred, 124; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. & C. 83; Burlington & Quincy, 162; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 134; Illinois Central, 138; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 91.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

The produce markets continue quiet, and present but little that is really new. Apples continue to sell readily, but prices are unchanged. Butter is in better supply and easier—receipts unusually large during past few days. Eggs in better supply and firmer, owing to the change in the weather—sell readily at 26 cts for fresh. Dried Fruits and Cheese unchanged, and the same is true of Flour and Grain. In Groceries, business is quiet, while in regard to values there are no changes, one way or the other. Holders of Coffee and Tea, duty paid, do not relish very much the idea of abolishing the import duties on these commodities, while owners of parcels in bond are indifferent, and it is pretty generally conceded that while the matter is in abeyance, business is destined to drag. Potatoes, Hay, Seeds, etc., etc., are quiet and unchanged.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Graff, B & Co, ore	3	Spang, C. & Co., ore	8
Shoenberger & Co, ore	16	Kloman & Co, ore	1
Dilworth, P & Co, or	1	Coleman, R & Co, or	1
Zug & Co, ore	1	J Moorhead, metal	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	1	Rees, G & Co, metal	2
Pitts Bolt Co, ore	1	W Smith, metal	1
Total			37

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Rogers & R., m	1	Spang, C. & Co. met.	3
Lewis, B & D, metal	2	Lewis, O & P metal	3
Zug & Co. metal	5	W. Smith, m	6
Nimick & Co. metal	12	J A Caughey metal	2
Rees G & Co, metal	7	Pgh Fge & I Co, me	2
Chess, S & Co., met	2		
Total			67

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	8	Hallman & H, metal	1
R. Wister, metal	3	J Moorhead metal	3
Nimick & Co. metal	6	Bryan & Co, metal	4
Total			25

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

Hallman & H, metal 3

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—The furnaces are not in operation, and the stock is being reduced pretty rapidly under a good demand, and prices are quite firmly held, with an upward tendency.

Hot Blast Charcoal: Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton, $44@45; Hanging Rock, No. 2, $43; Hanging Rock Forge, $40@41; Tennessee, No. 1, $45@46; Tennessee, Forge, $40; Alabama No. 1, $43@44; Alabama, No. 2, $42@44.

Stonecoal: Missouri, No. 1, per ton, $40@41; Missouri, Forge, $40.

Cold Blast Charcoal: Hanging Rock carwheel, $55@57; Missouri, $50@55; Red River, $46; Tennessee, $48@50; Alabama, $50@55; Machinery & forge, $42@50; Blooms, $30@100.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 14.—Wheat steady; extra $1.61; No 1 white $1.55¾. Corn declined; yellow 51¾c. Oats dull and declined; white 43c. Clover seed $5.70.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

While the market is generally considered firmer, trade thus far has been comparatively light, but very few buyers having put in an appearance until to-day, however, the indications are that business will improve within the next two days, and, with only a moderate supply, it is even probable that prices, particularly for the best grades, will rule higher. There was to-day a very fair attendance of buyers, including a pretty full delegation from both Philadelphia and New York, nearly, if not all of whom mean business, and unless the arrivals increase largely, which is not probable, it is expected that an advance of fully 25 cts per cwt. will be established on prime shipping stock within the next forty-eight hours. We now quote prime 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers at 6¾@6¾, and good 1,100 to 1,200 lb averages at 6@6¼.

The change in the weather is favorable for an improvement in trade—the weather has more influence on the live stock market than people generally have any idea of. When it is wet and muddy, and warm, business nearly always drags; but let it turn cold and freeze up, as was the case last night and to-day, and trade is almost sure to revive again. Shippers expect better markets east, in consequence, and are buying more freely, and, with an improved demand, better prices will generally follow. Had the weather continued as it was on Monday and Tuesday, the probability is that trade would have remained slow.

Holmes, L & Co:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
17	21,710	6 90	17	21,710	5 85
17	21,560	6 90	2	2,160	4 50

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

36	41,580	6 90	32	35,670	6 90
17	21,110	6 90	14	20,465	6 00

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

17	21,630	6 90	17	19,120	5 62
17	33,670	5 85	34	42,580	6 20
17	21,850	6 20	18	19,200	3 75

Smith, Watson & Bridges, sold:

35	42,200	6 05	18	14,700	4 25

Orr & Williams sold:

16	17,750	5 10	1	1,130	4 50
15	18,850	5 75	15	21,400	5 70

HOGS

The arrivals although fair, consist mostly of common light hogs, such as are usually bought for New York, and with only a few full supply prices are remarkably low ranging from 4¾ to 4¾. On the other hand, prime heavy Philadelphia are scarce and prices have still further advanced 5cles having been made within the past three days at 5.55@5.75 for prime to select weights, and $5.50@5.60 for medium to good. Two weeks ago, there was little or no difference made between York and Philadelphia hogs, but now they are bringing a full cent per lb more than the former and the supply not equal to the demand at that.

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
32	9,200	5 50	47	16,480	5 50
127	29,980	5 65	27	8,720	5 00
42	13,950	5 65	41	9,670	4 80
30	7,240	4 60	19	5,740	5 25
108	25,790	4 70	6	1,470	4 70
159	38,500	4 70	38	10,850	4 60

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

118	24,470	4 75	67	11,370	4 62
14	2,840	5 50	93	21,450	4 62
109	24,200	4 62	50	11,550	5 50
70	14,620	4 90	98	15,480	4 80

Orr & Williams sold:

81	16,240	4 65	67	22,120	5 30
30	3,270	5 00	3	260	4 60
43	9,240	5 40	6	980	5 20
28	5,340	5 25	12	3,620	5 00
20	4,060	5 25	10	1,190	5 00

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:

36	4,970	4 55	78	12,570	4 58
131	17,010	4 55	41	5,650	4 45
21	2,980	4 55	211	5,210	4 50
65	13,230	4 75	145	21,600	5 55
37	9,090	5 45	56	15,340	5 45
69	12,680	4 75	118	25 194	4 80
120	23,410	4 55	11	3,410	5 50

Ulery Brothers sold:

174	26,610	4 55	276	50,860	4 65
71	27,070	5 75	21	3,890	4 60
50	9,720	4 65	270	1,820	4 65
51	8,480	4 50	9	1,570	4 60
68	15,400	5 40	138	21,850	4 60
			39	8,360	4 75

Hazelwood & B sold:

88	5,280	4 50	59	10 090	4 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair and the average quality considerably above the usual standard, and while we have more high priced sales reported than last week, it is doubtful, when quality is taken into consideration, whether there has been an advance. Several droves, as will be seen, changed hands at 5 sets and some few at 5¾@5 and upwards, but it is probable that the same kind would have brought these prices last week. However, the market, especially for this particular kind continues strong, and as we have before noticed, no decline is anticipated this side of shearing time. Common sheep are dragging tolerably well, though they do not sell as readily nor command as good prices relatively as the better grades. We have had a number of droves of this kind that lost money for their owners; however, this was owing to the fact that they cost too much in the country and was not the fault of the market here. Prime 90 to 100 lb fine wool sheep may be quoted at 7@7½; 85 to 90, same grade, 7¼@7¾.

Ulery Brothers sold 40 head averaging 200 lbs, 35 two year and 5 three year old weathers —second Friday's 505 head; this one, the finest of sheep offered here for years, also, by the same firm, 40 head averaging 160 lbs—the former brought 10¾ cts and the latter 9. They were fed and raised by Thomas Hood, Columbiana Co. Ohio, who sold them to Ulery Brothers, and they in turn sold to Pancoast & Lattin, of Philadelphia.

Geo. Perrittie of Cannonsburg, Washington Co. sold 383 at 7¼; 384 at 6.90; and 158 at 7.35. Mat. Wilson, of same place, sold 212 at 6.62½.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
125	15,000	8 30	335	25,520	6 62
189	Per head	$3 25	144	15,570	6 95

Ulery Brothers sold:

194	16,470	7 35	322	32,010	7 60
91	9,680	6 50	40	8,000	10 50
			43	7,130	9 00

Holmes, L & Co sold:

156	13,360	7 12	85	7,680	7 25
114	9,300	7 12	109	16,770	8 30
82	6,900	7 00	6	Per head	$3 75

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

242	26,900	8 00	89	7,560	7 00
174	15,750	7 25	149	12,170	6 90
487	43,550	6 60	91	8,310	7 62
			168	14,690	7 10

Sadler H & Co sold:

173	12,970	6 75	181	15,190	7 00
296	24,550	6 35	166	15,590	7 50
			155	12,400	167

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

The reports of the Titusville *Herald* and *Courier* are out, and, as usual, they do not tally. The *Herald* places the average daily production for January at 17,826 bbls; the *Courier*, 17,070; the former shows an increase in stock of 60,234 bbls; the latter, 58,317. In regard to stock on hand February 1st, the *Herald* reports 692,283, and the *Courier*, 627,175; increase in daily average yield in January, as compared with December, the former places at 102 bbls, and the latter, 539 bbls. The *Courier* reports the shipments from the Venango oil regions during the month of December at 456,135 bbls, of which 150,355 bbls were to New York; 123,568 to Cleveland; 85,073 to Pittsburgh; 12,500 to Philadelphia; 12,336 to Baltimore and 13,730 to Boston. It will be noted that the production, according to either of these reports, is considerably in excess of the same time last year, and the yield all winter has been unusually large. Furthermore, it is generally conceded that this particular kind continues strong, and as we have before noticed, no decline is anticipated this side of shearing time. Common sheep are dragging tolerably well, though they do not sell as readily nor command as good prices relatively as the better grades. We have had a number of droves of this kind that lost money for their owners; however, this was owing to the fact that they cost too much in the country and was not the fault of the market here. Prime 90 to 100 lb fine wool sheep may be quoted at 7@7½; 85 to 90, same grade, 7¼@7¾.

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So far as we could learn, business was very quiet to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. Crude, 8½@8½ per bbl at Parker. Refined, spot to-day, and prompt, 22¾; March; and 22¾ for April.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless O W, account B S Duncan..... 161
Triumph O W account B S Duncan..... 80
H W C Tweddle account Owner..... 154

Total..... 395

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

John Speer & Co., 282 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 368 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

D Bly & Co 155 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co, Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 56 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 591 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.

Total..... 1,793 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL from all points on A. V. R. R. eastward ending W. P. R. R., for the week ending February 10, 1872:

From Parker to New York, 2,881 bbls. To Philadelphia, 5,560 bbls. Total 8,471.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market continues excited, and the demand is active both from manufactures and dealers. There is evidently strong confidence in the future of this commodity, which is considered a good investment even at present extreme rates. Stocks of domestic fleece are nearly exhausted in all the eastern markets, and buyers have lately been here from New York and Philadelphia, where prices rule sharply advanced, and are now higher than in Boston. Others are scouring the country in all directions for the purpose of picking up such odd lots as may remain in the hands of farmers in out-of-the-way places. But their efforts as a general thing are but poorly rewarded, since the field was pretty thoroughly gleaned some time ago.

The receipts are now very light of all descriptions, and the wool that is going into consumption cannot at present be replaced at any price. Western fleeces will, beyond a doubt, be out of the market in a few weeks at the furthest, as the supply is smaller than the average of ordinary seasons toward the last of June. A wool famine would be inevitable during the next three months, were it not for the new crop imported from Australia, which is near at hand, and the California spring clip, which will begin to arrive in April. These to a considerable extent, especially the former, can be made to answer the uses of western fleece, while the deficiency in pulled wools will have to be made up from the skins received from South America and Cape of Good Hope.

Native sheep's pelts are very scarce, and prices have advanced to a point which has greatly curtailed the business of pullers. Both supers and extras are very quick of sale at the highest range previously quoted, and some holders do not care to sell at these prices. So strong is the speculative feeling, and the general belief that the next clip will open at high figures, that some wool buyers have already gone out west to get a nearer view of the prospect, and, if possible, to make contracts for new wool now growing on the sheep's backs.

Many manufactures are getting short of staple, and are extremely anxious over the situation, as their products are selling but slowly and at relatively low prices, and the future of the market is not entirely free from doubt. Under the circumstances, the temptation is very great for them to cheapen the cost of production by adulterating their wool with cotton or shoddy, and it would not be all surprising if many of them were finally driven to this alternative.

All desirable foreign wools are in active demand, and stocks of the finer grades are being sold up very close. Prices are steadily advancing, but the advance thus far is relatively less than on the domestic article. We understand that some of the new Australian wool now on the way to this port has been sold during the past week to arrive, but the rates paid we were not able to learn.

It seems to be the opinion of some that the arrival of these wools next month will cause a little reaction in the market for domestic. But the probability is that, by that time, the quantity of domestic left will be so small that prices will not be sensibly affected by it. Besides, the importations from that quarter are likely to be very moderate in volume, and will doubtless absorbed at prices well up to the corresponding grades of domestic. From London we learn by cable dispatch that at the public sale of new colonial wools, which commenced there last Thursday, the opening prices exhibited an advance of fully ten per cent on those of the last previous sale of those wools in the grease.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and front up 1,300,000 lbs. Included are 10,000 lbs XX Ohio at 75c; 18,000 lbs X do 75c; 30,000 lbs X and above do 75c; 2,000 lbs No. 1 do 75c; 3,000 lbs do do 78c; 10,000 lbs X Michigan 73½c; 15,000 lbs do 75@76c; 16,000 lbs heavy fleece 66@68c; 30,000 lbs X Wisconsin 71½c; 16,000 lbs do 71c; 10,000 lbs heavy Vermont 66c; 3,000 lbs shearings 55c; 10,000 lbs scoured 85c; 9,000 lbs Cc 97½c@$1.13; 2,000 lbs do $1.00@1.05; 18,000 lbs tub-washed western 81c; 15,000 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs unwashed do 57c; 2,000 lbs black 65c.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 14, 5 P. M.—Consols money 92¾; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's, '62, 91¾; do '65 92¾; do '67 92¾; 10-40's 90¾.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes 66f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11¾@11¾d. Red western wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 29@27s. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 58s 6d. Cheese 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton unchanged; middling upland 22¾c. Flour firmer and more active; superfine western and State $5.05 @5.30; common extra $5.40@5.85; good extra do $5.90@6.30; choice do $6.35@6.45; fancy extra, orange, pinks and checks $6.50@ Cocher's fancy do 12; do robes, pink and purple, $12; Lawrence's do $11; Hamilton's do 14; Lyman do C 12½c; Indian Head do 14¾c; do 46-inch 16½c; do 39-inch 12c; Bates OT bleached muslins 15c; do V T do 9½c; Laval Mills 13c; Dwight Star do 16c; do cambric do 19c; New York Mills do 22c; Androscoggin 8-4 bleached sheetings 27½c; do 9-4 do 32½c; do 10-4 do 37½c; Amoskeag ticklings 18c for D, 20c for C, and 31c for ACA; Hamilton ticks 22c; Blackburn silicas 14½c, and Indian Orchard do 13½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 14.—Cattle: receipts 1 car, making a supply since Friday of 2,927, or 122 cars against 274 last week, the run being very light, generally speaking, for the season; prices a shade better for common and prime; ¼@¾c better for good than last week; sales of 417 Illinois steers $6.15@7.25 prime 1,426 lbs, $7.12½; 105 Canada mixed, 1,111 to 1,478 lbs, $8; 81 Indiana steers, 1,230 to 1,342 lbs, $8@8.25; 91 Ohio steers, 1,178 to 1,423 lbs, $5.90@6.50; 13 prime Michigan steers, 1,569 lbs, $7. Sheep: receipts since Friday 8,505 head; market 50c@$1 better for both Canada and western than last week; sales 925 head; Canada sheep and lambs $6.75@7.50; 267 Ohio sheep $6.50@7.45; 100 Michigan $7.25@7.50; Indiana $7.35@7.45. Hog market more active; sales 1,440 head; prices from $4.50 to $4.75.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Tobacco continues very active at previous quotations; bagging very firm at 15@16c. Cotton unchanged at 22c. Flour firm at $5.75@6 for family; $6.75. Wheat firmer and in demand at $1.60@1.75. Corn active at 60c. Oats active; prime sacked 55c. Rye active; prime 92c. Mess pork firm at $15.50. Bulk meat steady and scarce; shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; do clear 7c. Bacon active at full prices. Lard in good demand at 9¾@10¼c. Whisky steady at 87c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $7.25@7.40; choice, $7.50@7.75; extra $8@8.50. Corn firm at 49@47c. Rye dull at 90@ 93c. Oats steady at 40@43c. Barley steady at 60@80c. Others unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal; $13. Lard firm; sales 500 tcs; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats dull; 5@6@6¾c asked; 6¼@6¾c bid. Bacon dull; clear rib and clear 7¾c; shoulders held at 6¼c. Hogs firm at $4.50@5. Whisky firm at 87c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Flour active; extra family $7@7.50. Wheat advanced; red western $1.61@1.63; amber $1.65@1.75; white $1.71@1.80. Corn steady; white western 69c; high mixed 70c; yellow 69c. Oats advancing tendency; white 55@56½c; mixed 53@54c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $14.50@14.75. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Petroleum—crude 16¾@16¾c; refined 21¾c. Whisky dull; 94c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.62@1.65. Corn firm. Oats steady at 54@55½c. Rye dull. Pork: mess steady at $14.50. Bulk shoulders 5½c; sides 6¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; loose ½c higher for packed. Bacon is steady and unchanged; hams 14c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No 1 $1.29¾; No 2 $1.24¾. Oats drooping; No 2 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye advanced. No 1 71¾c. Barley scarce and firm; No 2 fall 67c. Hogs scarce and firm, at $4.20@4.35. Mess pork dull and nominal; $12.25.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No 2 white Michigan $1.46@1.47; amber $1.50½. Corn dull; low mixed 46¾c. Oats dull; No 2 40c; rejected 39c. Clover seed steady at $5.70. Hogs firm at $5.20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 14.—1 car corn, 1 Hippler; 58 bbls pork and 20 sks3 flour, M Steel & Son; 20 bbls bw flour, Jas Irwin; 30 bbls flour, Hack & S; 11 pgs tobacco, O H Hemler; 13 bbls whisky, Hallman & H; 1 do do, Bryan & Co; J Groetzmyer; 12 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 6 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 12 bbls, H & F Metz; 125 do do, Wetsch & Son; 1 car lumber, Hamilton & Co; 1 car corn, 1 do oats, Adams & Knox; 10 bbls flour, J N Semeon; 1 car peas, 10 do o meal, C Reiss; 1 car middlings, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 2 do hay, J A Duff.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 14.—10 bbls spirits, Gamble & Co; 1 car hams, H H Myers & Co; 1 car iron, Park, Brother & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 200 do do, T C Jenkins; 111 bbls apples, W H Graff; 8 hf do butter, Lob, Son & Co; 250 bgs oats, Scott & G; 1 car oats, Laing & McKallip; 1 do malt, J Gangwish; 1 do oats, Kell & R; 30 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick; 3 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 125 pkgs lard, C G Hussey; 150 bbls flour, D Wallace; 45 sks d peaches, Cortney, G & Co; 10 bbls whisky, Weller Bro; 1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1 car potatoes, E Pettebone.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 14.—Robb & Co; 1 car do Co; 39 do do, Wm Elders; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car meal, Laing & McK; 2 cars corn, H J McCune; 127 sks oats, 28 do rye, Schomaker & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car oats, Schnelbach & Hyle; 1 do corn, J W Bomgardner; 36 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 10 casks hams, 5 tcs do, Watt, L & Co; 5 do do, Schomaker & Co; 10 do do, Wm Culp; 10 pails tobacco, J M Hock; 2 tcs sausage, Rees Owens; 4 bbls whisky, Clark & D; 1 iron safe, Campbell & M; 18 bbls molasses, J Porterfield; 50 butts tobacco, Johnson & C; 1 tcs shoulders, F Seliers & Co; 129 sks barley, McHenry & H.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 14.—Lamber, Gee & Co; W Bitner; 50 hf bbls fish, Knox & Orr; 5 casks p ash, Bakewell, P & Co; 15 bbls steel, Malcomey & S; 1 carg stone F Alden; 1 roll paper, Wm

NEW YORK.

Trial of Stokes.

Mayor Hall's Case—Transactions of Bar Association—More Indictments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

The trial of Stokes was commenced today. Stokes' counsel, after giving a history of the jurors and of the proceeding of empanneling the jurors in this city, said it would be proven that the jury that indicted Stokes were drawn from an improperly empanneled body. Before that Grand Jury Fisk appeared, charging conspiracy against Stokes, with Allan as witness, against whom there is an indictment for perjury, and who has been to the State prison, and a woman said to be disreputable. The case hung fire, but the minds of the Grand Jury were poisoned against Stokes, and when the case of homicide came before them, they never stopped to inquire whether the killing of Fisk was willful murder, but merely voted on the evidence before them, and made no search themselves.

Mr. Gerry said the Coroner's jury were men who carefully deliberated, and they refused to find homicide committed with felonious intent. The Grand Jury, five days after indicting him for murder, brought in an indictment for conspiracy, thus carrying out Fisk's original design to crush this unfortunate young man. To show the vindictiveness of the Grand Jury, they indicted Stokes for having with another person agreed to write a letter to Fisk accusing him of crime with the object of extorting money from him. They never examined the letter itself. It was enough that Fisk said it.

Mr. McKeon called for the minutes of the Grand Jury to show how many agreed on the conspiring indictment before Fisk's death. He wanted to expose this whole monstrous business, so disgraceful to the administration of justice.

Mr. Gerry continued, saying the proceedings for conspiring were intended to choke off the legal efforts of Stokes to recover his rights. The Grand Jury which found the indictments had amongst them men of such bias against the prisoner that they were disqualified from serving on the petit jury. Why should the prisoner's life be imperiled by such men?

The counsel for Stokes called Henry Gumbleton, deputy county clerk, who testified to having drawn grand juries from the box since the first of October. The Commissioner of Juries was not present always. He drew them in the presence of the Supreme Court Judges, and they seldom suspended business to inspect the ballots as they were drawn. Judge Barnard once suspended business for that purpose, but that was during the injunction excitement.

In response to an inquiry from the District Attorney as to what this all meant, Mr. Graham read the law providing that the Commissioner of Juries shall prepare and draw the panel, and that it was a misdemeanor and an indictable offence for any one else to do so. The act of 1853 also makes it imperative for all six members of the board to sign the lists. He then gave several names on the panel as instances of the violation of law governing such cases, in that they were defective by not giving either residence or occupation.

D. Holmes, County Clerk, was called, and identified to the lists being drawn in his office, and has copies of them in the ballots. The court then adjourned.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this afternoon presented a large bundle of indictments. James M. Sweeny and Hugh Smith were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions to-day, and appeared before Recorder Hackett and gave bail in $10,000 each, Forbes, Holland and Bernard Smyth being bondsmen respectively.

Ex Comptroller Connolly will be a witness in the Connor case, but is keeping out of the way to avoid a subpœna in those of the others.

TRANSACTIONS OF BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, last night, it was announced that a formal investigation by the Legislature of the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo will be commenced on Friday, and resolutions were offered to include Judges McCunn and Cardozo, Hall and Ingraham, but they were not adopted. A report was made showing extortions in the Register's and Sheriff's offices. It is proposed to have the code amended, so as to abolish arrests in libel suits.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

It is said that Mayor Hall, anticipating his discharge from the pending indictments, has prepared a full statement of charges against the *Times*, as soon as he is acquitted.

It is probable that the trial of Mayor Hall, fixed for next Monday, will be postponed on account of the inability of Judge Daly to sit that day.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The first case taken up was that of Peter Weise, et ux., vs. Henry Williams & Co., action for wages as a superintendent of a drove yard. Verdict for plaintiff for $310.

J. F. Diffenbacher vs. Henry Meyer. Action for amount due for advertising in "Railroad Guide." Verdict for plaintiff for $41.50.

Bruce & Negley et al. vs. Joseph A. Carlin. Action for lawyer's fees. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Smith & Porter vs. Henry R. Beeson. Action for recovery of price on engine built for defendant. Action for plaintiff for $1,500.

Martha Randall vs. Christopher O'Neill. Suit on a boarding bill. Verdict for defendant for $28.25.

Martin Boschert vs. W. W. Brown and A. C. Faggart, action in relation to the non-fulfillment of contract in erection of a house in Allegheny according to plans. The jury was after which Court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

35. Newton vs. O'Hara.
59. Darrington, et al. vs. Justis, adm.
62. McCormick, et al. vs. Duffey.
63. Wareing & Kirker vs. Johnson.
62. McCafferty vs. Porters executors.
64. Sample vs. Howard.
65. Black more vs. Pate, et al.
66. Same vs. Kingsley.
67. Evans' adm, vs. School District of Temperanceville.
70. Rose vs. Sead.

Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A very good house in numbers and in fashion graced Fifth Avenue last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Florence retain their favoritism with our theatre-goers and are well received in the comedietta. The piece runs smoothly, and the company support the Florences in good style and in a very satisfactory manner. Eileen Oge will be repeated again to-night.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We are sorry that Manager Eilsler has so few auditors in attendance to witness the sensational drama, "Under Dark," that has held the boards during the week. And we can only attribute it to the very fact that amusement seekers have become tired and weary of this particular style of drama. The public want to see and hear plays of a higher order of merit, and hence can only signify their disapproval by staying away. To-night "Aimee, the Queen of Opera Bouffe," in the beautiful opera of "La Perichole." The seats are nearly all taken, consequently we anticipate a crowded, if not an overflowing house.

LIBRARY HALL.—Our readers are promised an extraordinary feast of sweet music at this hall next Monday evening, on the occasion of the appearance of Mrs. Moulton, America's own queen of song. We cannot add the distinguished indorsement to the compliment than by reproducing the testimonial to her ability paid by that critical journal, the *Buffalo Express*, which says: "That this charming lady of the bean monde is a singer of rare talent and an artist, no one we think—will deny, who has heard her. To compare her with Kellogg, Nilsson and others that our people are familiar with, is impossible, as she in no way resembles them. The only one we can recall that she reminds us of is Frezzolini, and yet they are not alike. Mrs. Moulton's voice is a genuine mezzo-soprano, which is the most delightful in the world, for music of feeling—not what would be called a grand voice, and neither is the lady a great singer. Her medium notes are lovely, and sympathetic to a degree, a quality which her upper tones do not possess. Her execution in music of the school of Rossini is marvel of charms and beauty. This is shown in the rendering of Bel Raggio, and especially in the "Capriccio" of Proch, which in the whole beautiful runs up and down the scale, and her departure from the key in long passages of embellishment is done with perfect accuracy to the original key.

CITY HALL.—The grand fair for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors widows orphans at this hall, was largely attended last evening, as we noted, but our readers know that how many and varied are the attractions, it would be changed each evening. The hall presents a royal appearance, being trimmed in green and sad garlands, and beautifully decorated. The weigh scales, the gipsey charm, the refreshment saloons, the dining rooms and galleries of pictures are all attractive in themselves, and can afford pleasure to the visitors. Dinners are served each day in splendid style, at less that restaurant rates, and no charge for admission to the hall is made against guests. By all means go to this fair if you desire a pleasant evening's entertainment. No begging is done, and all are permitted to spend just what they please, much or little, as the case may be.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The Philomath Literary Society, one of the best of our organizations of that class, will give their second annual entertainment in the Lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The programme has been arranged with great care, and consists of a pleasant variety of essays, orations, recitations, interminglied with vocal and instrumental music, and closing with a good farce. From what we know of the young people interested in the "Philomath," we feel safe in commending the entertainment to all who wish to spend a pleasant hour.

TO-NIGHT'S LECTURE.—The Rev. W. N. Van De Mark, the popular pastor of the Fifth Avenue church, this city, to-night will deliver at Library Hall his new lecture on "Superstitions and Eccentricities." The gentleman has a sharp, pungent, style united to keen powers of observation, and his discourse can hardly help but be entertaining, if otherwise it will be different from any of his previous efforts on the platform.

"AFTER DARK."—Manager Eilsler and the Fifth avenue company will perform at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Saturday evening, giving those who are unable to see its representation here an opportunity to see it at their own theatrical hall.

HOME NEWS.

The Breach of Promise Case.—In order to accommodate ourselves to the great demand for papers containing the report of the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson, we shall reproduce all the proceedings in the WEEKLY GAZETTE, which will be ready for delivery at our counter to-morrow afternoon.

Church Guild Free Lectures.—The tenth lecture of the course will, be delivered at the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The subject, "*Great Inventions*," will be treated by Wm. Bakewell, Esq., than whom no man in the country perhaps, is better qualified to do it full justice. The lecture in such hands can not fail to be at once edifying and interesting.

We call the attention of our readers to the notice of the dissolution of the firm of Fahnestock & Birney, hardware dealers. Mr. Birney's interest has been purchased by Mr. Anthony S. Murray, and the business will be continued at the old stand, No. 56 wood street, by the new firm of Fahnestock & Murray. The house is one of the oldest wholesale and retail houses in the city, having been started by the late Samuel Fahnestock, and its old and honorable reputation, combined with the youth and energy of the young men who now compose the firm, gives the most flattering promises of success, which we trust will be more than realized. Mr. Murray, the new partner, is a son of Mr. Jas. B. Murray, and has for several years been engaged in the offices of the Sligo Iron Works. In this enterprise he has the best wishes of his numerous friends.

Pittsburgh Insurance Co.

It will be seen by the card of this company that the new board of directors met yesterday for organization and elected the following officers, viz:

President—George Black.
Vice President—James Gordon.
Treasurer—Samuel McClurkan.
Secretary—D. C. Hultz.

with such names as these in the active over sight and management of the affairs of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, the public will feel assured that they could not be in better hands. The policy holders, as well as the stockholders, can place the highest confidence in the institution.

Police Committee Meeting.

The Police Committee of City Councils held a meeting at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. The most important matter of business before the meeting was the awarding of the contract for constructing the "Black Maria," ordered at a previous meeting. Bids were received from three firms, two of Pittsburgh and one of Allegheny, the latter Messrs. C. Coleman & Son—being the successful competitors for the job. This firm promise to build the vehicle—which, by the way, is to be styled the "City and County Express," instead of "Black Maria"—according to the plans and specifications prepared, for the sum of $435.90. A small wagon was ordered for the lock-up, for the safe-keeping of valuables belonging to prisoners, and a committee was appointed to make the purchase. The committee reported that they had sold the iron around the old Mayor's office for $15.

Shooting Affray.

Yesterday afternoon some excitement was created on Federal street, Allegheny, by a shooting affray in which Alderman Bowden of the Second ward, and John McRoberts, an ex-policeman, figured as the principal characters. It seems that the Alderman had a case before him in which one Sample, in which McRoberts was interested. In rendering his decision he discharged the defendant, which exasperated McRoberts. He followed Bowden to Federal street, when the matter was referred to, and words resulted in blows—McRoberts, it is said, striking the Alderman several times. This exasperated the official and drawing a revolver he fired. The ball passed through the latter's right hand, and before another shot could be fired, the excited shooter was seized by some passers by and the affray thus ended. McRoberts, though painful is not considered a serious one.

Poor Guardians.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians of the Poor held a meeting, called under an act of Assembly, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following named members were present: Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, Moorhead, Walker, Sweitzer, Shaw, Smythe, Sweitzer, and President Kincaid.

The President declared the election of officers in order.

Mr. Fitzsimmons being were the successful candidates: Treasurer, Wm. K. Hart; Chaplain at Farm, Rev. John Wilkinson; Superintendent of City Farm, A. J. Patterson. For Physician at the Farm, Dr. Isaiah Ward; City Physician, First District, Dr. Benham; City Physician, Second District, Dr. A. G. McCandless; Solicitor, J. I. Kuhn.

The President then announced the following monthly appointments for the ensuing year:

February, June and October—Messrs. Hays, Fitzsimmons and Torrence.

March, July and November—Messrs. Shaw, McKee and Blaisdell.

April, August and December—Messrs. Hartley, Moorhead and Sweitzer.

May, September and January—Messrs. Arthurs, Smythe and Rowley.

A resolution was passed instructing the physician at the second district to report at the office of the board daily at 3 P. M.

On motion, adjourned.

William Semple's Great Store.

In a recent exchange of letters with the world-renowned A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, we noticed that the numbers of his house are not given, but the address used is simply "A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway." The establishment is known as the great Broadway store. The counterpart of the great house of New York among us is the great *Fronal Street Store* of William Semple. The respective heads of these two great houses are exotics, one a Scotch-Irishman, the other a Scotchman; both belong to a class in the old world whom Horace Greeley, writing from Edinburgh to his paper in New York, characterizes as "the Yankees of the old world." This was meant to say they were shrewd, intelligent, enterprising and "driving" that have been wonderfully exemplified by both, by Semple as fully as by Stewart. To be assured of this, let every one visit both of these cities who have not visited the great Federal street store, drop in, with an hour to spare, at Semple's, when, if a woman is there see all; and look through the vast establishment; he or she will then see that it is crowded, and that customers, that large sales are being made every day, and wonder where all the people come from, and what brought them hither to buy so many goods. Next look the length and breadth of the room, and of successive stories, and into the cellar, and in each and all see crowds of buyers, and busy and polite salesmen, but all is explained when he sees the vast quantity and endless variety of textile fabric of wool, of cotton, of silk and of all the mixed admixtures; pile on pile of staple cloths, cassimeres, satinets and tweeds; of blankets, flannels and other woolen stuffs; of sheetings, shirtings, cambrics, linens, lawns; of silks, lute-string, gros de naples, satins, sarsnets, and names known only to modern fashion; of ribbons and trimmings, laces and textures and patterns, and—dear reader, excuse us—we could not, if we would, and have not space if we could, begin to enumerate. Suffice it that to go to make up Semples' great store, and that constitute it a perpetual mart of science and industry, and what is also noteworthy, is that while his goods are rapidly passing from him into the hands of consumers, like the widow's cruse of meal and cruse of oil, does not diminish, but is kept up in quantity and variety by means of his extensive arrangements with foreign and home factories, and importing houses, whereby large invoices are reaching him almost daily. It only remains further to account for Mr. Semple's continued and increasing large sales by referring to his well earned reputation for *selling cheap*. He likes to be busy, and to see his score of salesmen busy from morning to night, and so prefers large sales with small profits, to small sales with large profits. We advise all (and there be any such) who have not visited the great Federal street store, to select a time when other merchants are idle and complaining of hard times and say they can't afford to *advertise*, and just then drop in at Semple's. We vouch for it you will find his establishment alive with buyers and sellers, and Semple himself happy and joyous in the visible triumphs of his energy and forecast. Our reference is made to his advertisements it will be seen that at present and for some time to come he will sell at old prices, notwithstanding the large advance in the cost of many kinds of dry goods, and that he does not pretend to be "selling out" or "selling off at cost," and he will always be selling, but is also always buying on and buying in, and always wants a profit, but is content with a less price than the no-profit men ask for their goods.

The New License Law.

We continue to publish some of the evidences that reach us that our people are waking up on this subject and generally oppose any change in our present laws on the liquor question. Our columns are still open, as our members at Harrisburg have asked an expression from their constituents and will be guided thereby.

SEWICKLEY, February 13, 1872.

EDS. GAZETTE: In response to your suggestion our people are moving *against* the proposed change in our license law, repealing our "local option" bills. Such a bill would not be satisfactory. We call upon our delegation to "halt," if they do not want the Republican party defeated next fall. Yours,

TEMPERANCE.

MCKEESPORT, February 9, 1872.

EDS. GAZETTE: Enclosed please find petition through down five to one against the "Edward's license law," authorizing liquor to be sold every where in the county. We don't believe in licensing anybody to sell "hell and damnation" in this community. P.

TARENTUM, PA., February 13, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Enclosed we send you proceedings of meeting here. The *people are very indignant*; the Borough Council and School Directors are sending remonstrance against interference with our local law.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Tarentum and vicinity convened in the Presbyterian church to take into consideration the License bill for Allegheny county, and the action of the Legislature.

Wm. V. Evans, Esq., was called to the chair, and James B. Fulton chosen Secretary. The following was duly adopted, viz: Speeches were made and Timmons and Messrs. McCall, Dickey, Wineman, Cummins and others, indignantly opposing the repeal of the local laws prohibiting licenses in Allegheny county, especially Tarentum borough.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Tarentum, do solemnly and urgently protest against the passage of the License bill for Allegheny county, now before the Legislature.

Resolved, That we will repeal our local law against license and again disturb the peace and quiet of our borough.

Because at least three-fourths of our citizens are opposed to such repeal, and to forcing an obnoxious law against the expressed will of the people.

Resolved, That we were promised reform before the election of the present delegation from our county, and if such a bill is passed, these promises were a deception and a fraud.

Resolved, That our delegation are earnestly requested to except from the operations of this bill all laws now in force in the different districts of Allegheny county prohibiting license, but especially in the borough of Tarentum.

Resolved, That if this bill passes without amendment, we feel in duty bound to appeal to the temperance men of Allegheny county to hold a convention before the next election and nominate a full Legislative ticket.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to those members of our delegation who have opposed this bill.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the city papers.

WM. V. EVANS, President.

Attest: JAMES B. FULTON.

The Weekly Gazette, containing all the report of the important breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson, that has appeared in the daily, together with the proceedings of to-day's court will be ready at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon at our counting room

VANKIRK VS. JOHNSON.

The End Cometh On.

JOSIAH EXPLAINS.

Obedience Against Love.

MOTHER OR SWEET-HEART?

Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice.

Ere this readers who have had the patience to follow our report of the very interesting duelistic encounter, now going on the District Court, between Josiah P. Johnson, yeoman of Forward township, and Miss Hattie Vankirk, late of same locality, in the way of a breach of promise case, have had sufficient time to digest the entire story of disappointed love and misplaced affections, as narrated by the fair plaintiff. It is not to be imagined that any have already made up a verdict in advance of the jury, but dare say many have speculated on the probable result of the trial even before the timid and obedient Josiah had a chance to rise and explain. This morning we present his plain, unvarnished tale, which took him him full five hours to deliver. In the face of a stern Court, attentive jurors, the girl slighted, and her friends, and fully five hundred morbidly curious spectators. If Josiah P. Johnson believes in the Universalist doctrine he certainly must be confirmed in the faith after the paranormal experience through which he passed yesterday; if Hattie Vankirk wanted other than revenge of a pecuniary character in atonement for her wrongs, she had it in being witness to the mental torment of the false lover as he sat through the weary ordeal playing the target for sharpshooting attorneys. Despite the fact that Josiah has thus far preserved the reputation of an excessively timid man, one in fact who could not well conduct the details of a short courtship without calling to his side the female lieutenant, yet he faced the legal music with considerable bravery while on the witness stand. His story we publish as faithfully as possible as it fell from his lips, and from it a moral may be drawn. It starts the query whether a widower, four-and-thirty years of age, should prove more obedient to his octogenarian mother who faithful to the girl he has promised to lead to the hymenial altar. We will not decide, in all generosity confiding the whole subject to the court and jury.

THE TESTIMONY DAY IN COURT.

Punctually at nine o'clock the court was convened, and the interested parties took their places within the auditorium. Miss Vankirk looked pretty well worn out and fatigued and no wonder, for she had been on the witness stand during the great and wearisome excitement of the first two days. Johnson did not look either fatigued or worried. Anxiety as to the result was plainly written on his countenance. Doubtless he saw his broad acres, his cattle and crops, aye, even the home of his old mother, floating over the Ohio in danger of being swept forever more from his sight in retribution for his rash obedience to his mother's request in proposing to her that he had stared at Hattie, the reporters would have said there was wickedness in his eye, but he didn't stare, he hadn't once during the entire day, so no uncharitable observation can be made in this direction.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE

was much greater than that of any previous day if large attendance can be regarded as any evidence. Never in the history of our county has the usually sober matter of fact and solemn court room been the scene of such a central object of attraction so much, as during the pendency of this suit. It would be no exaggeration to assert that during the day, coming and going, fully a couple thousand persons must have called in just to see how the case was progressing, and from the opening to the close of the proceedings the court-room was most uncomfortably crowded with men of all degrees, classes, colors and sorts. Most were extremely anxious to hear

THE GAY DECEIVER UNBOSOM HIMSELF.

After the Court had been opened, Mr. Marshall ushered in the first witness, who, after being sworn, testified as follows: Am defendant in this controversy; reside in Elizabeth township; was raised in Forward township; live on what is known as Forward township; agreed to purchase it in May, 1870; have held the farm; was to get possession on the 1st of September. Mr. Vankirk was living there at the time; I bought the growing crops and some stock; I was to harvest the crops and board with Mr. Vankirk; that was the agreement; I went to the farm about the 1st of September; myself, mother and sister constituted my family; when I sold the homestead my mother was to have a home with me all her life; she is nearly eighty years old; my wife died on the 15th of October, 1869, some ten months before I moved to the Vankirk farm. Mr. V.'s family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. V., Miss Hattie, Miss Minnie and Vitellus.

OBLIGING JOSIAH.

I went with the girls once to camp meeting; I was at Vankirk's and Mr. V. told me if I was going to camp meeting I could take a buggy and go to ride over; he told me to bring my buggy over and take part of his load; I did not know Miss Hattie was going to the camp meeting at McKeesport next Sunday following.

A ROSE IN THE GARDEN FOR YOU YOUNG MAN.

Remember the conversation with Miss Hannah Vankirk on the 24th of September, which took in the parlor at Vankirk's; Miss Hannah says, I have a wife for you. Asked her who it was, and she said it was Miss Hattie; I told her I didn't know how she would suit, or whether I could get her; she said she would do all she could to arrange matters between us; I had previous to this, of making Hattie my wife; the next Sunday I went to the U. P. Church, accompanied by Hattie and Miss Hannah; went to the Round Church in the evening; the next time we were together we went down to see Miss Hannah, who was sick; we rode on horseback; Miss Hannah died on the Monday following; the conversation; the first time I talked to Miss Hattie was a day or two before they left the farm.

I AM LONELY LOVE WITHOUT YOU.

I remarked to her that she was aware of my lonely situation, that I needed some one to take charge of the farm, and that if it was agreeable for her I would like to have her, and said she would have to think about the matter; the next time I saw her was on the 2d or 3d of October; don't think anything was said about the matter; nothing was said when we were on the way to visit Hannah; next saw Miss Hattie on the 7th of October when I and McKeesport with a two horse wagon; took a load or moving down; think she first informed me that she had received a letter to my proposal before the old gentleman came to see me.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE CORN AT THE CRIB.

Think it was on the 23d of October she told me she would accept the offer; don't remember what I said; don't remember what I said anything; there was nothing said about the time for the wedding; remember Mr. Vankirk's visit; I was going to load corn, when he came out I was throwing a load of corn out of the crib; he passed some remarks; he said "I understand you and Hattie are engaged;" I said "that is the report, and I believe it is correct, if all parties are agreed; don't think he said anything farther at that time, nor I; I finished unloading the corn and then went to the house; my mother and Miss Sutton were there at the time; it was between four and four in the afternoon; Mr. V., staid all night; didn't have any further conversation with him until we went to bed.

OH, BREAK THE NEWS GENTLY!

We slept in the same room; he asked me if any time had been fixed; told him we had not agreed upon a time; he said he would open the way for me to break the matter to Mrs. V., that she did not care about being consulted about such matters; he said he thought in the 23d of November; I had been to Pittsburgh with marketing, and stopped on my way up; don't remember being there between the 24th of October and the 23d of November; was at McKeesport on the 10th of December, and was at Vankirk's on the 14th for the purpose of attending a concert; it was a formal visit.

WHO WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW?

We had a conversation in regard to setting the date; think I told her that my mother would always have a home with me, and that if she was not willing we would have to defer the wedding; she said she hoped there would be no difficulty, but hoped we would always be friends if we were not married; we had a conversation; we were talking about my brother being married; she said she wouldn't marry any man unless he was willing to take her as good a home as she was leaving; I said "then I suppose if I had not as good a home you wouldn't marry me;" she said no; there was no definite time fixed for the wedding the next time I visited her was on the 7th of January, I think; don't know that I was there during the holidays; think that Hattie was not at home during the visit; don't remember telling Miss Hattie anything about my mother.

NOT LOVE BUT HATTER.

The next time I visited McKeesport it was on the 4th of January, on business; think I brought forty pounds of butter for Mr. Vankirk; when I left home I had no intention of going to McKeesport; told Miss Hattie that she was going up and asked me to take her up in the sleigh; the snow was going off very fast; I consented and started; Miss Hattie, Ida and Miss Sills' daughter: it was on this trip that I first heard of the 28th of February having been set for the marriage; she told me for the first time that she had written about the wedding; she said she would like to have her father present; I told her that I would be back Sunday I went to the U. P. Church, accompanied by Hattie and Miss Hannah; went to the Round Church in the evening; the next time we were together we went down to see Miss Hannah, who was sick; we rode on horseback; Miss Hannah died on the Monday following the conversation; the first time I talked to Miss Hattie was a day or two before they left the farm.

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